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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 21

Section 1

January 25, 1936

BUSINESS

GAINS REPORTED Evidence that the country is not only maintaining recent business gains but is moving steadily and rapidly forward in its recovery piled up yesterday. Secretary of Labor Perkins announced that 323,000 more persons had been put to work in December and that payrolls throughout industry were \$13,300,000 per week greater than in November. Complaints of skilled labor shortage on PWA projects brought an order from WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins that WPA projects be halted whenever they interfere with PWA undertakings having an adequate supply of labor. American business was shown by the Securities and Exchange Commission to have spent \$155,000,000 on plants and equipment last year, as compared with \$85,000,000 in 1934. (Washington Post.)

DEFICIENCY

BILL PASSED BY HOUSE With money provisions for the social security program left in and funds for the controverted potato control act taken out, the \$352,935,000 deficiency bill yesterday passed the House. The Social Security Board is given \$42,664,500 under the bill, to carry that agency--fundless since a filibuster killed a money bill last session--until the end of the fiscal year, June 30. The House struck out \$1,250,000 for administration and enforcement of the potato control law; and tacked on \$296,185,000 to pay benefits to farmers who signed or partially fulfilled contracts under the invalidated AAA prior to January 6, the date of the Supreme Court decision. (A.P.)

EMERGENCY

FREIGHT RATES Declaring that the emergency freight rate increases allowed last year have not brought about any disturbances in business conditions and that their continuance is necessary to enable the rail carriers to meet increased costs of operation, class 1 railroads of the United States yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue in effect the increases in freight rates on certain commodities allowed in ex parte 115, increased freight rates 1935, which will terminate on June 30. (Press.)

REFRIGERATOR

CARS PURCHASE Plans for the immediate purchase of 3,000 new refrigerator cars, at a cost of more than \$10,000,000, for the Pacific Fruit Express Company, jointly owned by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, were announced yesterday by Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific. Gray said the new cars would embody important improvements in construction. (A.P.)

Abstracts of Milk Articles "In 1927 the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and in 1931 the International Association of Milk Dealers began the collection, publication and sale of abstracts of literature of interest to their membership. The abstracts have been published approximately on a yearly basis...An agreement has been concluded by the American Dairy Science Association, the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and the International Association of Milk Dealers which has made it possible for the Dairy Science Association to publish these abstracts in its journal and for the other two associations to make available to its members an enlarged abstract service, published monthly. (Journal of Dairy Science, January.)

Better Hens "The chicken race is improving," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (January 18). "Of the 217,900 laying hens inspected by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, in connection with the poultry standardization work last year, only 13.4 percent were culled. This is the lowest percentage of culls since 1924, when the work was started. No longer, in the mind of the modern farmer, is it enough for a hen to cackle. She must prove her remarks, or adorn a Sunday dinner."

Aluminum in Food "Propaganda as to possible dangers resulting from the use of aluminum cooking vessels is so persistent that one suspects ulterior motives in its background," says the Journal of the American Medical Association (January 18). "Another recent study of the subject has appeared under the auspices of the British Ministry of Health. The accurate determination of aluminum in food and biologic material, according to Monier-Williams, who wrote the report, is a difficult matter. The amount usually present is small and cannot easily be separated completely from iron and other metals. The method that has finally been adopted depends on the precipitation by 8-hydroxyquinoline and, although considerably longer than some of the colorimetric methods, has the advantages that it is applicable over a wide range of aluminum content and that the aluminum is obtained in a form in which it can be weighed or titrated...It is probable that a considerable proportion of aluminum taken into the stomach is soluble. Whether it can diffuse through the walls of the intestinal tract and get into the blood is a matter of further controversy...There is no convincing evidence that aluminum in the amounts in which it is likely to be consumed as a result of the use of aluminum utensils has a harmful effect on the ordinary consumer."

Where to Candle Eggs The American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review says editorially in the January 15 issue: "The Review has recently heard of another effort to have eggs candled in the West so carefully before shipment to New York City that no recandling need be done at that end of the line. The plan is to do the job more thoroughly than most candling is done, to take advantage of the cheaper labor at the shipping point, and to reduce the waste in transporting eggs unsuitable for the selective outlets in question. The eggs are not cartoned at the shipping point but are so carefully selected that a minimum of handling is required in New York. The price paid for the selection in the West is higher than usual for favored marks of mixed eggs because of the larger proportion of throw outs from the current collections and the greater scrutiny of each

individual egg. The pack is said to be meeting considerable favor in New York with a higher resale value to retail outlets than usual even among the usually favored marks of mixed colored western..."

Congress, Continued debate on the supplemental appropriation bill,
Jan. 23 H.R. 10464, for 1936. Upon the motion of Mr. Woodrum the item in the bill relating to sea food inspectors was stricken from the text. As the debate concluded an amendment submitted by Mr. Warren appropriating \$1,000,000 "for the purpose of collecting and disseminating useful information and data with respect to potato^{production} and marketing within the United States..." was pending.

Carcass Two University of Alberta (Canada) workers, R. D. Sinclair and J. Allan Murray, are authors of "Some Observations on Carcass Quality in the Bacon Hog" in Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, December). The concluding paragraph says: "The observations and measurements which were made on the entire carcasses and carcass sections brought out quite clearly the fact that pigs fed and managed similarly and of very close genetic relationship vary considerably anatomically and particularly with regard to muscle development. The size of the large muscles may vary appreciably and the size and distribution of the smaller muscles which constitute the 'streak' may differ widely between individuals of the same age and weight. It is realized that the various physiological processes which are involved in the production of a bacon hog carcass may not lend themselves to any measure of standardization by the breeder, but it is believed that the constructive development of high class commercial pigs and the attainment of a high degree of uniformity can best be carried out by closely linking selections on the hoof with detailed carcass analysis. The importance of feeding and management practices in relation to the quality of the finished article is not overlooked, but when consideration is given to the variability which occurs among closely related pigs similarly managed the importance of the breeding aspect becomes clearly manifest."

Pelicans and Urging protection for three once plentiful species of
Herons waterfowl, native to the United States, A. E. Demaray, acting director of the National Park Service, calls the attention of conservationists to the plight of the white pelican, the great blue heron and the black-crowned night heron. The case of the trumpeter swan is cited as an example of the National Park Service policy in meeting such emergencies and providing for the continued existence of the creatures within its jurisdiction. "The white pelican appears to be marked for extinction and the future of the black-crowned night heron and the blue heron is doubtful," said Mr. Demaray, "unless Uncle Sam includes these species in his protective policies. Numerically, Yellowstone's pelican colony has never ranked with the one which, since the memory of the white man, has always nested on the islands of the Great Salt Lake, Utah. This was the largest colony of white pelicans in the United States...Recurrent droughts, intensive reclamation and diversion of water for irrigation have deprived the pelicans of their natural feeding places. Similar causes have so reduced the once vast tule areas where the great blue heron and the black-crowned night heron formerly flourished, that there is now scant sustenance for the few survivors." (Parks and Recreation, January.)

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Vol. LX, No. 22

Section 1

January 27, 1936

MORTGAGE RATES

A caution against "undue emphasis upon extremely low interest rates for mortgages was voiced yesterday by Chairman John H. Fahey, of the Home Loan Board. Fahey contended that if interest rates are pushed so low as to make home financing unattractive to lenders, "the whole nation would be penalized by a rise in rentals and housing costs and a critical scarcity of homes a few years hence." (A.P.)

STEEL USE INCREASES

Increasing steel commitments by railroads and agricultural implement manufacturers are taking up much of the slack caused by a progressive decline in automobile production, holding the loss in steelworks operations last week to 2 1/2 points, at 50 percent, says Steel. Federal loans have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission for several large railroad purchases. Agricultural implement manufacturers have increased production schedules to fill orders from dealers who do not wish to be caught short for the spring trade, as they were last year. (Press.)

APPOMATTAX PARK PARLEY

A conference with Verne E. Chatelaine, acting assistant director of the National Park Service, will be held in Washington tomorrow, regarding the Appomattox Park, Chairman Wilbur C. Hall, of the Virginia State Conservation and Development Commission, said yesterday. Development of the Appomattox Park, including the area where Lee's surrender to General Grant took place, and its inclusion in the national park system, have been the subject of negotiation between state and federal officials for some time. (Press.)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production in December reached the highest point since the spring of 1930, the Federal Reserve Board reported last night in its monthly summary of business and financial conditions. The board's seasonally adjusted index, which takes account of the seasonal decline that usually occurs in December, advanced from 98 percent of the 1923-25 average in November to 103 percent in December. (A.P.)

BRAZILIAN BALANCES

A Rio de Janeiro report by the Associated Press says that for the first time in several years American businessmen in Brazil looked forward yesterday with optimism to settlement by Brazil of their long-blocked import balances. The balances aggregate between \$17,000,000 and \$37,000,000, according to diverse estimates. Under a plan launched a fortnight ago, initial settlement is expected to include only about \$17,000,000.

AAA Decision Raymond Moley, in a signed editorial in Today (January
Comment 25) comments on the AAA decision by the Supreme Court. He
 says in part: The decision of the Supreme Court in the Hoosac
Mills case has merely forced the leaders of agriculture to move toward their
long-term objectives more directly and more quickly...The gist of their pro-
posal is simply to subsidize good farm management and soil conservation
by the individual farmer under a plan so flexible that the practice to be
encouraged can vary from year to year, from region to region and, to some
extent, from farm to farm...But all of these admirable purposes will not
make an acceptable farm program unless they serve to maintain the great
staple crops at satisfactory price levels. The announced purpose of the
administration in 1933 was the restoration of farm purchasing power, in
part through benefits and in part through the reduction of surpluses. Ex-
cessive surpluses have been removed, except in the case of cotton (and that
has been reduced). But whatever policy is followed, the accumulation of
surpluses must be prevented."

Marketing "A friend outlined for use recently a plan which he and
Plan his neighbors are putting into effect for growing and market-
 ing raspberries which we think is worth consideration," says
an editorial, in American Agriculturist (January 18). "These farmers first
found a raspberry which was adapted to their soils and growing conditions,
and, what is more important, was of such high quality as would attract im-
mediate attention of the consumer. Then these neighbors agreed to grow a
large enough acreage of this variety so that it will be a big enough factor
in the market to be worth the while of buyers to give it special attention.
It will take two or three years, of course, to get such a plan under way and
to show the trade that this community is a dependable source of high-quality
berries. But when that idea is once established, it is almost certain to
result in better than average prices to the growers. Some Wisconsin dairy-
men have practiced a similar plan in making their community or county famous
the country over for high-quality dairy cows. Why is such a plan not prac-
tical for many other farm products and for almost any neighborhood?"

Using New "Hybrid corn will soon be a fixture in corn belt crop-
Farm ping plans because it consistently outyields the open pollinated
Knowledge varieties," says an editorial in the Prairie Farmer (January
 18). "Better varieties of all grains are constantly being
developed. Disease-resistant varieties are also being bred, which hold con-
siderable promise. Better methods of cultivation bring increased yields.
But bigger yields take more plant food out of the soil than low yields. So,
if we are going to maintain and increase the fertility of our soils as we go
on producing more, we must pay more attention to soil fertility. More
legumes, more phosphate and commercial fertilizers, more manure must be in-
cluded in our plans. If we are to use, not abuse, the new knowledge that is
being revealed, we must farm correspondingly better. If we were to make the
new knowledge simply a means to wear out our soils more quickly, we would
not be living up to the grave responsibility that is ours as custodians of
the soil, our greatest natural resource."

Electricity for Farms More than 2,000 Virginia and Georgia farms will soon have electric service for the first time as a result of loan contracts approved by Rural Electrification Administrator Morris L. Cooke. Two contracts were approved, one calling for a loan of \$109,200 to the Georgia Power & Light Company, and the other a loan of \$366,800 to the Farmers Rural Utilities, Inc., a mutual company with headquarters at Bowling Green, Va. The contracts provide for self-liquidating loans on the usual REA terms; interest at 3 percent and repayment spread over 20 years. In Virginia the Farmers Rural Utilities, Inc., will build 406 miles of lines in previously unserved parts of Spotsylvania, Caroline, Hanover and Orange Counties. These lines will take electric power to 1,511 new customers. Only 153 farms in the four counties were listed by the 1930 census as receiving electric service. (Press.)

Danish Type Butter The Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal (January) contains the first of two articles on "Manufacturing Butter of the 'Danish' Type" by J. M. Rosell, Provincial Dairy School, Quebec. A note says: "Dr. Rosell discusses in this article the methods adopted on the European continent for making butter of the 'Danish' type which is in such demand on the British market and which always earns substantial premiums over all other types of butter."

Horses and Mules "Times change and the fear which looms most dire today may dissolve in vapor tomorrow," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (January 18). "Wayne Dinsmore of the Horse Association of America says that a few years ago a Tennessee farmer shot five big jennets to save their feed bill, since mules were so low in price that jacks were practically worthless. Another man bought 19 head at \$2.50 to \$5 each and slaughtered them for their hides. Three years later a jack in that community sold for \$500. The horse and mule business has confounded the prophets of its demise, as many other branches of agriculture have done in the past."

Bang's Accredited Herds "Does it pay to have a Bang's accredited herd?" asks New England Homestead. "We believe that it does and in substantiation of that belief here are some figures to back it up. One of the largest sales organizations sold 633 head of Guernsey cattle last year. The breakdown shows that 309 animals from Bang's free state accredited herds averaged \$359 per head, while 324 negative animals from unaccredited herds averaged but \$211 per head. Buyers are playing safe and are willing to pay a premium for protection."

Canada's Trade Canada's total foreign trade in 1935 was about 10 percent higher than in 1934, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has announced. Total trade last year was \$1,292,667,376, compared with \$1,173,997,517 in the preceding year. Domestic exports totaled \$792,293,880, imports were \$550,314,551 and re-exports \$13,058,946. Domestic imports in 1934 were \$653,312,228; imports, \$513,469,497 and re-exports \$7,013,792. The United Kingdom was the best customer, takings goods valued at \$303,501,542, compared with \$270,491,857 in 1934. The United States bought goods worth \$265,975,002, an increase of almost 20 percent over 1934. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 24--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102 $\frac{5}{8}$ -106 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 $\frac{5}{8}$ -126 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110- $112\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $117\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 112-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 52 $\frac{7}{8}$ -55 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $64\frac{1}{2}$ - $65\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{1}{4}$ -61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $27\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. $27\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis $30\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-188.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Too few sales were reported to quote in Chicago, not opening cars. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.05-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.25 in a few markets; \$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in Cincinnati. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in a few markets; 60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.10-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 90¢-\$1.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.54 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.37 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.32 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, $34\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies 17- $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27- $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $26\frac{1}{4}$ - $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LX, No. 23

Section 1

January 28, 1936

RESERVE BOARD PERSONNEL

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate the names of six of the seven men who will control the credit structure of the nation as the reorganized Federal Reserve Board, beginning February 1. The list was headed by Marriner S. Eccles, of Utah, governor of the present board, appointed for a 4-year term. The other members included Joseph A. Broderick, of New York, for 14 years; M. S. Szymczak, of Illinois, reappointed, for 12 years; Ronald Ransom, of Georgia, for 6 years; John McKee, of Ohio, for 10 years; Ralph W. Morrison, of Texas, for 2 years. One vacancy is left in the board, to be filled by a representative of agriculture. (Washington Post.)

JAPANESE COTTON

While exports by Japan to the United States and other countries in recent years have in some instances competed with United States goods, the sharp percentage increase which has occurred principally in cotton cloth has not been a major factor in the decrease of total trade of the United States with other countries, the United States Tariff Commission said yesterday in a report dealing with the industrial expansion in Japan since the pre-depression days. Japanese imports from the United States, including raw cotton, had appreciably increased, the cotton imports advancing in value from \$66,000,000 in 1930 to \$112,000,000 in 1934. In the last few years Japan had begun to send to the market here many classes of articles which had not been sold here previously. (New York Times.)

FOOD LAW CONVICTION

Two men convicted of conspiracy to violate the pure food law by selling "Warm Springs Crystal Compound" appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday to save them from prison sentences. The man, Mallory H. Taylor, Jr., and Curtis J. Hazelrigs, were convicted in the Middle Georgia Federal District Court of shipping in interstate commerce packages of sodium sulphate with the Warm Springs label. It was charged the label was misleading because it indicated the product contained ingredients taken from the waters of Warm Springs, Ga. The defendants said they did not make that claim. (A.F.)

SOUTHERN NEWSPRINT

A vast paper industry in the South was visualized yesterday by Dr. Charles H. Herty, Savannah, chemist, who told the Society of American Foresters that nothing could stop the development of the enterprise. "Development of a newsprint industry in the South is a matter of dollars and cents," Dr. Herty said. "When you manufacture newsprint from southern pine and deliver it in New York for \$27.54 a ton as against \$47, the economic question becomes the determining factor." (A.F.)

New Ideas in Corn Shows A hint that the corn show, even the utility show standard, is falling behind the march of public interest toward that goal of perfection in selection of the best seed corn, was contained in the program of the eighth annual Dr. Holbert medal banquet held recently by the Illinois State Normal University chapter of Alpha Tau Alpha, says the Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington). Dr. J. R. Holbert, donor of the medals for eight years to outstanding I.S.N.U. students for the study of corn, presented the 1935 medal to Karl Mays. In giving his response to the medal presentation, Mays described the "New Idea in Corn Production," referring to hybrid corn, a development resulting from Dr. Holbert's work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Bloomington. Hybrid corn has so far out performed open pollinated corn that it has captured principle interest, Mays said. "Now that hybrid corn breeders have a dependable way of injecting desirable qualities into their seed corn and eliminating undesirable qualities, the hybrid process is considered vastly superior to corn shows in indicating what seed supply is best. I believe the work of the corn breeders such as Dr. Holbert is far ahead of the public," Mays said. An actual contest in which the field performances of many varieties of corn is measured may replace the corn shows such as we have today, Mays indicated. He suggested that entrants produce an acre of corn on their farm and that the judging committee harvest 100 hills from each entrant's corn, figure the yield and the quality, report on its standing ability, and that the show consist of graded samples of the corn exhibited with the field performance records.

Pros and Cons of Farm Aid Two of the leading articles in the February Forum are debates on the question "Has the New Deal Helped the Farmer?" Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, writes on "Farmers Still Want the AAA." Sen. L. J. Dickinson (Iowa) writes on "Crop Control Brings Serfdom."

"Lowly" Peanut The Christian Science Monitor (January 22) says editorially: "Booth Mooney has written an article in the Texas Weekly packed with fascinating information about the peanut... Please learn, by the way, that it is a vegetable and not a nut. And whether spoken of respectfully as 'burrowing bean' (which is what it is, really) or referred to flippantly as 'goober', or monkey nut (Anglice) remember that last year's Texas crop amounted to 134,550,000 pounds; that 234,000 acres were devoted to its cultivation, and that it stuffed the pockets of Texan farmers with dollars--4,036,000 of them, to be exact. Peanut hay yields three kinds of stock feed; candy and confectionery makers use 300,000,000 pounds of peanuts yearly and the consumption of peanut butter equals one pound annually for every person in the United States. The next time you hear someone speak of the 'lowly peanut'...!"

Md. Game Lands Purchase of an additional 7,771 acres of Maryland state game lands, raising the total of wild life refuge and shooting territory to 491,318 acres, has been announced by the State Game Commission. (Press.)

Split Roads for Safety "The apparent success of engineers in moving one lane of a New Jersey cement concrete highway to one side to permit construction of a curbed safety strip between the lanes of the road invites emulation of the practice where a similar division of existing concrete roads is desired and where the widening operation may be performed without excessive condemnation costs," says an editorial in the Providence (R.I.) Journal (January 20). "Separation of the traffic flowing in opposite directions on heavily travelled trunk routes and particularly on those where high average speed is a factor has become a more and more common practice in recent years...If experience shows that divided highways of this type have a much lower accident rate than the undivided two and four lane roads, it will plainly become desirable to remodel the latter where sufficient land is available at prices within reason. It is of course possible to tear up existing pavements and redesign the road layout, but this would involve a great sacrifice of sound construction. The method tried in New Jersey largely avoids this sacrifice. At a fraction of the cost required to tear up the old and build the new, the long slabs of existing cement concrete traffic lanes are shoved sideways by pneumatic pressure, bedded down on sound foundations, and put into service again."

Frozen Melons R. B. Harvey, W. B. Combs, R. H. Landon and Alice M. Child, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, contribute an article on "Extending the Use of Melons by Frozen Storage" to the Fruit Products Journal (January). They say: "The third year's results on the freezing storage of melons indicate some new methods of practical importance for distributing the use of the melon crop throughout the year. Storage in waxed paper cartons of diced honeydew, watermelon and muskmelon varieties for eight months before use in ice creams confirmed the results formerly reported. Ripe fruits from three muskmelon and two watermelon varieties grown in Minnesota were tried. Honeydew melons grown in California and in Minnesota were ripened with ethylene. Parts of the fruits were diced, and also whole ripe melons were frozen at 0 degrees F. without removing either peel or seeds...It is not necessary to remove the melons from the crate, except for sampling to determine that all are well ripened. The crates of ripened melons should be frozen at 0 degrees F. and kept there until it is desired to use them for preparation for sale. The melons will shrink if the storage rooms have a very dry atmosphere...In the frozen storage of whole melons, no abnormal flavor has been detected from the presence of seeds and peel. After eight months' storage in a large room, the melons shrivelled considerably when exposed to the air. Also, there was some decrease noticeable in the aroma of the more delicately flavored varieties of muskmelons...In the freezing storage of watermelons it was found undesirable to store whole fruits because it is difficult to remove the seeds from the frozen flesh..."

Radium Machines At a cost of only \$5,000 Cornell University has a machine capable of making artificial radium as a substitute for the real stuff, which costs \$40,000 a gram. Completion of this machine, a cyclotron, the second of its kind in existence, was announced recently. The great expectations for these machines are shown by the fact that independently Columbia University and the University of Rochester are both building cyclotrons. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 27--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat-Minneap. $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 110- $111\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $111\frac{1}{2}$ -119; St. Louis $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $62\frac{1}{2}$ - $64\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $60\frac{3}{4}$ - $61\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $7\frac{1}{8}$ -28 $7\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $27\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $27\frac{3}{4}$ -31; St. Louis $30\frac{1}{2}$ -31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $182\frac{1}{4}$ - $189\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$1.10-\$1.35 in a few cities; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.25 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$17-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rochester quoted f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and Baldwins 93¢.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.43 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.38 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 24

Section 1

January 29, 1936

U.S. STEEL REPORT

For the first time since 1931 the United States Steel Corporation operated at a profit, the earnings report for 1935 showed yesterday. Net income last year of \$1,084,917 compared with a net loss of \$21,667,780 in 1934. A marked improvement in shipments of finished steel, reaching the best level since 1931, was indicated by the 1935 total of 7,371,299 tons. In the final quarter of 1935 net earnings equaled \$1.48 a preferred share. For the entire year the earnings were equal to 30 cents a preferred share. (A.P.)

MOTOR CARRIER APPLICATIONS

Apparently concerned at the small number of applications filed under the 1935 motor carrier act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has warned of the penalties that maybe imposed upon tardy operators. Only about 6,000 of an anticipated 200,000 applications have been filed. The deadline is February 12. Under the act, common carriers in operation before last June 1, and contract carriers operating before July 1, were automatically entitled to certificates permitting continued operation when they file applications. (A.P.)

SOUND WAVES AID CROPS

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says Soviet scientists yesterday reported that potato and pea crops can be increased greatly by bombarding the crop seeds with sound waves before planting. Ultra-sound vibration with a frequency of several hundred thousand a second, inaudible to the human ear, are used. Potatoes exposed to the waves one minute several months before planting sprouted earlier than usual and yielded up to 60 percent higher than normal, the Moscow Institute of Roentgenology announced. Green pea yields have been doubled and in some instances tripled.

B. & O. PICK-UP Service

Free door-to-door pick-up and delivery of less than carload freight on all principal agency points on its lines will be established by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on April 1. There will be no distance limitation and the service will be furnished at these stations on shipments to or from any point in the United States. (Press.)

EMPLOYMENT

The total number of unemployed workers in the nation in December was estimated at 8,979,000 in the monthly survey made public yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board. This represents a decrease of 218,000, or 2.4 percent, from the preceding month, and a decrease of 916,000, or 9.3 percent, below December 1934. (Press.)

Wisconsin Research Grant A grant of \$138,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to aid research in the natural sciences throughout the University of Wisconsin was recently accepted by the State University board of regents. The funds will support both old and new research which is carried on under the direction of university faculty members. All the projects, about 80 in number, are selected and approved by the university research committee. The foundation which provides the funds has no voice in the selection or in the policies to be followed in carrying out the research. Of the total grant, \$84,000 is allotted to special grants-in-aid to stimulate university research; \$25,000 to permit faculty members to carry on certain lines of research which are already under way; and \$15,000 for the continuation of the special fellowships and scholarships which were inaugurated a year ago by the university on funds supplied by the foundation. Because these fellowships were so successful, funds granted for their support this year were increased \$5,000 over the \$10,000 given for them last year. An addition fund of \$5,000 is included in this year's grant for the establishment of two or more post-doctorate fellowships. The grant also included \$8,000 for the work now being done by Prof. Aldo Leopold on game management and waste land problems. (University of Wisconsin Press Bulletin, January 22.)

Training for Civil Service Victor Weybright writes on "Our Civil Servants" in Survey Graphic (February). One paragraph says: "Recognizing the new administrative responsibilities which have been undertaken by the national government, the Civil Service Commission has come to grips with the problem (of educational requirements) and made a beginning. Its plan, begun at the end of 1934, is to hold an annual examination for the position of junior assistant, at \$1,620 per annum. Of the 7,500 college graduates who entered the first competition approximately 3,800 passed. About half were under 25 years of age. The results indicate that a graduate in English, philosophy or mathematics stands as good a chance of success as a graduate in economics or political science. Open only to graduates of colleges of recognized standing who are less than 35 years of age, these examinations may become a regular means of selecting the limited number of college trained men who may be needed for the broader aspects of government work. Of the 500 appointments made from the successful list, the greatest number has been claimed by the Department of Labor, Division of Intelligence, the Treasury and Farm Credit Administration. In commenting on this effort to recognize general education as well as specialization, Dr. Leonard D. White, of the Civil Service Commission, says: 'The need for men and women who will be successful in a very difficult competition of this sort will never be very great numerically, but it is likely it will furnish a new element of substantial value to the civil service of the future.'"

RFC Annual Report A prediction that outlays by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, excluding allocations to other government agencies and those for direct relief, would be liquidated without loss to the taxpayer if all crop loans made through the Commodity Credit Corporation were repaid, was made by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation, in his annual report to President Roosevelt and to Congress. Earnings

of the RFC in 1935, he said, had exceeded expenses by \$33,472,861.45, and for the period from its establishment, February 2, 1932, to December 31, 1935, by \$115,844,219.97. "If the policies of the corporation are continued substantially as they have been," Mr. Jones said, "it appears that this \$115,844,219.97, together with the small margin between interest we pay the Treasury and our lending rates, will be sufficient to cover losses on all loans, including investments in banks and insurance companies, assuring Commodity Credit Corporation will have no ultimate loss." (Press.)

Congress, The Senate received a communication from the President
Jan. 27 transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for
 the Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1936, salaries
and expenses (fighting and preventing forest fires) Forest Service, amount-
ing to \$1,276,709 (H.Doc. 162).

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations unassembled examinations: senior inspector engineering
 materials (mechanical) \$2,600; senior inspector engineering
materials (electrical) \$2,600; inspector engineering materials (mechanical)
\$2,000; inspector engineering materials (electrical) \$2,000; applications
to be on file February 24.

Humus "No gardener needs convincing that the fertility of
Theories the land as measured by the plentiful production of healthy
 crops of high quality cannot be maintained unless there is a
liberal supply of humus in the soil," says an editorial in the Gardeners'
Chronicle (London, December 28). "This composite and animate matter is
the source of soil fertility. It is true that in its absence or insuffi-
ciency large crops may be obtained. The addition of artificial fertilisers--
nitrogen, phosphate and potassium--together, if need be, with periodical
liming, may maintain year by year the fruitfulness of the soil, but at all
events in the way they are used at present these things alone will not
enhance its fertility. Only when humus, also, is present may this be
achieved. Not so long ago the old humus theory which preached the sound
doctrine that humus is the mainspring of soil fertility fell into compara-
tive neglect, at all events in scientific circles, although never among
gardeners. The spectacular results achieved by the use of artificials
diverted the eye of science from the old theory. Now the pendulum of
opinion has begun to swing the other way. The humus theory is being re-
habilitated among the scientific and in their enthusiasm for their new-found
love they, or some of them, have little to say of the artificials. For
example, in his recent address before the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Albert
Howard puts his money, as it were, to the last farthing, on humus. Other
scientific men still cling faithfully to the all-sufficiency of artifi-
cials. The truth, of course, lies midway between these extremes. Fertil-
ity as well as fruitfulness is to be got in fullest measure by applying
both humus and artificial fertilisers to the soil. It is probable, indeed,
that the right course to adopt is not to apply artificial fertilisers
direct to the soil as for convenience we now do, but to use them to fortify
humus production so that when the latter is added to the soil the essen-
tial elements of the artificial fertilisers previously added to the compost
heaps shall pass with the humus itself into the soil..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 28--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 3.50-13.50; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 10.00-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128 3/8-130 3/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.*Minneap. 124 3/8-126 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 3/4-107 3/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 3/4-127 3/4; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 109-111 1/4; Chi. 112-119; St. Louis 112-113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108-109; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 83 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 5/8-56 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 1/2-65 3/4; St. Louis 62; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 1/4-61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 5/8-28 5/8; K.C. 29; Chi. 27 1/2-31; St. Louis 28 1/2-30 1/2; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-66; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 1/2-188 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.22 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock \$0.75-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.25 per half-lettuce crate in city markets. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1-\$1.37 1/2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York City. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 80¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.50; Baldwins 85¢-\$1.10 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York; Barrels of Rhode Island Greenings \$3.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.38 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.25.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 34 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/4-17 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 17 1/2-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-29 1/2 cents; Standards, 28-28 1/2 cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared By BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 25

Section 1

January 30, 1936

FREE PORT ESTABLISHED Establishment of the first free foreign trade zone in the United States was provided for yesterday when Secretary Roper announced that the privilege had been granted to New York City to establish, operate and maintain a free area at Stapleton, S.I., for the transshipment of goods to and from foreign countries. Secretary Roper hailed the step as one calculated to enhance shipping on American vessels and added that transshipment business has been an important factor in the development of some of the world's leading ports. (Press.)

CANADIAN GRAIN PARLEY Apparently with the object of paving the way for eventual resumption of the private export sale of Canadian grain, the Canadian Government has invited representatives of the grain growers, dealers, exporters and millers to confer in Winnipeg on February 25. The official statement about the conference is that it has "no special reference to the present wheat surplus." It is understood, however, that the government wishes as soon as possible, without disturbing prices, to relinquish the task of supporting the Canadian wheat market. (New York Times.)

FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, INC. The incorporation of the National Foreign Trade Council, with James A. Farrell, director of the United States Steel Corporation, as chairman, was announced last night at the council's annual dinner meeting. Others elected to the board of directors are Gerard Swope, of the General Electric Company, and Walter C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company. The council was formed in 1914 to expound commercial policies and to aid the government promote American foreign trade.(A.P.)

ARGENTINE TRADE BALANCE Argentina had a favorable balance of trade of 367,400,000 pesos (\$121,242,000 at the official rate of exchange) in 1935, according to the Argentine Information Bureau. This compared with a favorable balance of \$328,500,000 pesos (\$108,405,000) in 1934. Argentine imports from the United States in 1935 were valued at 161,200,000 pesos (\$53,196,000) which represented an increase of about \$3,000,000 over the previous year. The greatest rise was recorded in imports from Japan, which rose from 22,800,000 pesos (\$7,524,000) in 1934 to 46,500,000 pesos (\$15,345,000) in 1935. (Press.)

State Planning "The time has come when land use can no longer be con-
Boards Report sidered as a strictly private affair, according to a report
on Land Use by the New Mexico State Planning Board," says Engineering
News-Record (January 23). "This opinion is also held by the
Idaho, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin boards, which have concluded that
state cooperative grazing laws and rural land zoning are desirable and
necessary. It is further stated by the New Mexico Board that no one has
the right to abuse his land so that neighboring areas are damaged by floods
or drifting sand and soil. Reports from various state boards to the Na-
tional Resources Committee indicate that farming practices may be greatly
altered during the next ten years. Studies show a steady abandonment of
farm lands and transfer of operations to more fertile soil. Both New York
and Pennsylvania report abandonment of over 100,000 acres per year during
the past 30 or more years. The state planning boards in 45 states have
made extensive preliminary surveys of land use and have prepared maps show-
ing areas now in crops and proposed crop areas that would figure in land-
use programs...The Idaho state board believes that consideration should be
given to a cooperative grazing law, and the Minnesota board regards rural
zoning as a desirable means for directing land use in accordance with its
suitability."

Rabbits in The Field (London, December 28) says: "Rabbits have bred
England extraordinarily freely (in England) during the past two years
and their depredations have caused concern. In these excep-
tionally dry years rabbits established themselves in places that they would
never normally choose for burrows. Many low-lying spots and even the banks
of streams, then dry, provided new pastures. Now, after two wet months,
Nature is exerting her authority again. A great number of rabbits have
been drowned in low-lying ground, and more are noticed lying dead from
disease than for some time past. The wet weather has also stopped breeding
which in the dry years seemed to go on almost without a break throughout
the seasons. Nature's intervention, if effectively backed by rabbit catch-
ing this winter, should reduce the rabbit population to more normal numbers."

Implement Director W. L. Austin of the Census Bureau recently an-
Census nounced that the bureau is to resume the annual collection
of data relating to the production and sale of farm equip-
ment and related products. The last collection of these statistics was
made in 1931. This census is being taken at the request of the Farm Equip-
ment Institute and of individual manufactueres of farm equipment. It is
not to be confused with the biennial census of manufactures which also is
taken for the year 1935. The term "farm equipment" as employed in this
census covers not only agricultural implements of all types, but also many
other machines, tools and devices which are used largely but not exclusive-
ly by farmers. (Farm Machinery and Equipment, January 15.)

Iowa Ducks "Not all wild ducks migrate to the southern rice fields
for the winter, as most people are inclined to believe," says
an editorial in the Davenport Democrat (January 22). "Today there are
50,000 of them in one spot in Iowa, at the Allen Green game refuge near
Oakville. This refuge, recently purchased by the State Conervation Commis-

sion, has attracted many thousands of wild ducks, to spend their winters in Iowa. There they are fed and given protection against the weather. Mr. Green reports there are at present 50,000 or more wild ducks at the refuge. That is about twice as many as in any previous winter. The Iowa refuge is one of the few in the United States to prove so inviting to wild fowl as to hold them over the winter in 20 below zero weather...By keeping wild ducks in Iowa it greatly lessens the hazard of their being shot by sportsmen on their long flight to the South. Not only Iowa but other states of the North should maintain more of these refuges. Wild fowl are quick to learn their friends and more than willing to take advantage of the protection offered them."

Science Exhibit A caravan of 28 motor trucks containing exhibits of science in industry, is going on tour throughout the country, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, has announced. Frankly using the idea behind the Chicago Century of Progress, the "circus of science" will bring to leading cities throughout the nation the latest developments and feats of applied science. A great silver topped tent will serve as an exhibit hall and supply the circus atmosphere. (Science Service.)

U.S. Field Station The Sterling (Colo.) Advocate (January 1) contains a full-page article describing the U.S. Field Station at Arkon, Colorado. After describing the experimental work carried on there, it says in the last paragraphs: "It may be thought by some that after a few years all farming problems would be solved and that with the improved varieties already introduced the needs of farmers are well cared for. This is not the case. New problems are constantly arising and new and better varieties are always in demand. There is need also for additional feeding experiments with livestock. As methods of farming change, as market demands vary, new problems present themselves. Just now there is need for better adapted varieties of beans, corn, grain and of other less important crops. The one problem of producing a variety of corn resistant to smut would alone take the time of a man for several years. Although feeding experiments with sheep and hogs have been carried on at the station for several years there are many problems that should be investigated. These have to do with the best utilization of feeds produced on the farms in this area. Some very important facts have been discovered along these lines. In addition the value of sheep in keeping down weeds on fallow, thus saving cultivation expenses, has been determined. An outstanding experiment in recent years was that in using Russian thistles as feed for sheep. These and many other problems are constantly presenting themselves, the solution of which would be of benefit to the farmers of this section and therefore to the benefit of all people living here."

Business Activity Business activity increased for the sixth consecutive month during December, according to the monthly survey of business conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board. Building activity and steel output advanced in December, although their usual seasonal movement from November is downward. Electric power output reached an all-time peak in mid-December. (Press.)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-10.50; vealers good and choice 10.00-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 3/8-129 3/8; No. 2 D. No.S pr.*Minneap. 123 3/8-125 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 102 3/8-106 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 3/8-126 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 107 1/2-109 1/2; Chi. 109 1/2-118 1/2; St. Louis 111-112; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54-56; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 1/2-65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60-60 3/4; St. Louis 61 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 5/8-28 5/8; K.C. 27 1/2-30; Chi. 27 1/2-31 1/2; St. Louis 29-30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-188.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.92 1/2-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.35 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.15 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets. Florida Pointed and Round type \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in New York. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.15.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.42 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.35 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.29 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 34 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 34 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 1/4-17 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 17 1/2-18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-28 1/2 cents; Standards, 27-27 1/2 cents; Firsts, 26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 26

Section 1

January 31, 1936

FRENCH MONEY POLICIES

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says the report of Governor Jean Tannery of the Bank of France, delivered at the annual meeting of the bank yesterday afternoon, assumed the nature of an ardent appeal to the French people to defend the franc until such time as international monetary stabilization became possible. In his report Mr. Tannery revealed that the bank's gold reserves, which had been increasing ever since the franc was stabilized, had suffered a decline of 16,000,000,000 francs in 1935, falling from 82,000,000,000 at the end of 1934 to 66,000,000,000 at the close of 1935. In addition to this the bank announced yesterday another exodus of more than 1,000,000,000 francs last week under conditions that are making its policy more difficult than ever.

BETHLEHAM STEEL REPORT

Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said yesterday that he looked for a better demand for steel from heavy industries. The corporation reported the largest fourth-quarter net earnings since 1929 and net income for 1935 was the best since 1930. "The railroads have been buying more," Grace said, "and I expect they will continue to increase their buying." Shipbuilding and the naval program played a part in the improvement, and merchant shipbuilding has been developing particularly in tankers. (A.P.)

"LITTLE RIVERS" CONSERVATION

President Roosevelt turned away larger matters yesterday to recommend in a message to Congress that consideration be given to procedure for conservation of "little rivers". "The Congress could not formulate, nor could the Executive carry out the details of such a plan, even though such a procedure were desirable and possible under our form of government," he stated. "We can, however, lay down certain simple principles and devise means by which the Federal Government can cooperate in the common interest with the states and with such interstate agencies as may be established. It is for the Congress to decide upon the proper means." (New York Times.)

AID FOR HOUSING

Full administration support for comprehensive legislation designed to enable the government to encourage an amplified privately financed housing program is assured. The general plan, many of the details of which already are agreed upon, would put the strength of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the national banks and the federal savings and loans associations behind private capital in carrying out a program. (Press.)

Agricultural Bibliography Food (London, January) reports that they have received particulars of "the Central Agricultural Bibliography--a bibliographical service which is to be set up at the Science Museum, South Kensington. The literature of agriculture, both periodical and in volume, is very large--too large to be handled effectively by firms or individuals, and a scheme of this kind should be welcomed. During a time when agriculture everywhere is in transition, it is important that all technical data should be conveniently to hand. The scheme will be in the hands of an independent committee of members appointed by the leading institutions."

Immersed Timber "Seattle has just constructed an interceptor sewer of wood-stave pipe, not as a temporary expedient but as part of the permanent system serving that city," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (January 23). "Being a pressure line, the pipe will be permanently wet on the inside, and as it is immersed below tide level for its full length the outside also will keep wet. How long will timber last under such conditions when protected from marine borers? The city's testing laboratory recently made tests on some untreated fir timber (the same wood used in the sewer outfall) which was known to have been immersed in Lake Washington for 40 years. It showed compressive strength of about 8,000 pounds per square inch--a strength which supports the favorable conclusions made at Stanford University some years ago on timber immersed for a similar period. Even though long-immersed timber deteriorates rapidly after drying out, there is ample evidence to show that sound and properly protected timber when kept immersed has an almost indefinite life."

Canadian Silver Foxes "During the past six years farm produce of every description in all the great producing countries has been a drug on the market," says The Field (London, January 4). "Selling prices have been far below replacement costs. Huge surpluses of wheat, cotton, potatoes, rubber and so forth have accumulated and, whether carried forward on the shoulders of individuals or pools or governments, have undermined the confidence alike of producer and of consumer as to the prospects of the new season's crops. To this tale of woe there is one outstanding exception, one shining example of a farm product that has proved a veritable boon, a godsend to the producer, a very present help in time of trouble to the distributor, and not least a commodity most eagerly sought after by the consumer so that the whole of each season's production has been absorbed during that season. This paragon is the pelt of the silver fox..."

Glass Frying Pans Appear "The iron or steel frying pan, messiest of all kitchen utensils, may some of these days be a thing of the past," says the Milwaukee Journal (January 23). "Frying pans of clear glass have passed the experimental stage...If the new article proves reasonably durable, it may be supposed the iron pan will disappear. It is interesting to observe that the new glass, unique because it will withstand direct contact with an open fire, was found during experiments which had quite another object. The experiments were for the purpose of developing a superior glass for use in making telescope mirrors. One of the 1,500

kinds tried for that purpose proved to possess heat-resisting qualities of an exceptional order. This glass was tried for open-fire cooking. Some 36,000 meals were cooked before all details were under control. Now the experimental stage is over. A glass suitable for scientific as well as culinary uses is ready. The glass frying pan and the glass cooking pot will save another few minutes daily for the housewife, for scouring will become a simpler task...Day by day, deliberately and by accident, we go forward in provisions for physical comfort."

Social Planning The Journal of Social Philosophy (January) contains "Technics and Civilization" by V. Orval Watts, Antioch College. The concluding paragraph says: "In short, the principal point at issue is not whether there shall be planning and coordination. Planning and coordination there must be for effective social life and development. The disagreement arises over who shall do the planning, in what detail they shall plan the individual's life, and how they shall make their plans prevail over competing plans. For the proposal to specialize and centralize the function of planning implies a corresponding limitation, within the scope of the plans, upon the planning rights of those not considered expert. It implies, in other words, a restriction in the number of plans and a suppression of volunteer planning boards for the sake of closer cooperation in the plans of the duly constituted authorities. At any given time and for a given social group there are certain social areas within which such centralization and regimentation are practicable and desirable. How far those areas are to be extended in the United States or Western Europe in the near future, however, depends on social forces many of which are unknown and all of which are largely imponderable."

New Wheat Variety Possibility that Canada may conquer the markets of the world through discovery of a new variety of wheat which will double production while cutting costs in half was indicated by H. P. Gussow of Ottawa, Dominion botanist, in an address reported by the Montreal Gazette. Mr. Gussow said the new wheat would be the equal if not the superior of the famous Marquis wheat and asserted that it would double the yield per acre, thus cutting production costs in half. (Press.)

World Trade in Fertilizers World production and consumption of fertilizers and international trade in such materials have recovered remarkably during the past two years, and particularly in 1935, according to the Commerce Department. Reports reaching the department indicate that recovery has been general, and while production of certain types in some countries is still lagging, records have been established in others. Almost every agricultural country of the world increased consumption in 1935, with practically every type sharing in the gain, reflecting a more optimistic feeling among agricultural communities the world over. Such data as are available indicate that fertilizer production in the United States increased substantially during 1935 and figures covering United States foreign trade for the first 11 months of the year show that exports of such materials, chiefly phosphates, potashes and nitrogens, increased almost 19 percent over the corresponding period of 1934, while imports advanced approximately 5 percent.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

JANUARY 30—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.25; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $127\frac{1}{2}$ - $129\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.*Minneap. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 104 $\frac{3}{8}$ -108 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 110 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 107-108 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 111-117 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 111-111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 $\frac{3}{8}$ -56 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -65; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 $\frac{3}{4}$ -188 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.80 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.90-\$1.95 carlot basis in Chicago; 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.05 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.10-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Delaware and Eastern Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$19-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type 90¢-\$1.35 per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lettuce crate in city markets; 55¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City. F.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1 at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 11.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.42 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.37 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 cents; Firsts, 26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 27

Section 1

February 1, 1936

R.R. TERMINAL CONSOLIDATION Announcing that he was tired of urging the railways to take the initiative, only to be ignored, Federal Transportation Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman said yesterday that he would order terminal consolidations within a few weeks in 11 cities. The orders will mean abandonment of numerous passenger stations, freight yards and repair shops. Eastman said he had surveyed 5,000 separate terminals, where consolidations could be made profitably, with an ultimate saving to the railroads of \$50,000,000. (United Press.)

U.S.-SWISS TRADE PACT A Berne, Switzerland, report by the Associated Press says the Swiss Federal Council yesterday approved, "with reservations," the parliamentary ratification of the new Switzerland-United States trade treaty. The accord is scheduled to become provisionally effective February 15.

BRAZILIAN "FROZEN" CREDITS A plan for expanding foreign trade by releasing some \$17,000,000 of American credits now "frozen" in Brazil for lack of foreign exchange was shaped yesterday at a White House conference. The situation which long has troubled commercial relations with Brazil was gone over by President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC. As a result, the Federal Export-Import Bank was expected in official quarters to announce within a few days a plan for releasing the credits and applying them mostly to sales of American products in other countries through the trade ramification by which such credits can be transferred from nation to nation. (A.P.)

TEXTILE AGREEMENT Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, told a House subcommittee yesterday he expected to announce within a few days a voluntary agreement by the industry to abide by the old NRA standards. Murchison said the agreement which he said he was confident would be successful would provide for a 40-hour week, a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for the South and 32 1/2 cents in the North, elimination of child labor, and a restriction of machine operation to a two-shift, 80-hour week. (A.P.)

TREASURY BILLS The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of \$50,000,000 or thereabouts. They will be 273-day bills, and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. (Press.)

Milk-Effluent Treatment "Effluents from dairies and milk-products factories have for some time caused considerable concern to the local conservancy boards," says Food (London, January). "Experiments to mitigate the trouble have been actively pursued for some years by the Rothamsted Experimental Station and the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board. A large-scale experimental plant has also been erected at a United Dairies factory at Ellesmere, to which the milk industry, through the Milk Marketing Board, is contributing 3,000 pounds a year. Biological oxidation in percolating filters of graded gravels was found unsatisfactory, owing to the accumulation of fat and other solid matter on the gravel. By giving the liquid a prior fermentation for one or two days in an open tank, the filters were able to reach a degree of purification of 98 percent, without any sign of clogging, after 14 weeks. Fats and other solid matter settled out as a deposit or as a scum in the fermentation tanks. Attention has also been given to the treatment of milk effluents by anaerobic fermentation and biological oxidation, and by aeration and oxidation methods similar to the sludge process of sewage treatment. Aeration was effected either by bubbling air or by brushes revolving in the surface of the liquid. There is little to choose between the effectiveness of the two methods. Additions of domestic sewage to the milk sludges were found to improve biological oxidation."

Mexican Highways The Mexican Federal and State Governments will spend \$10,000,000 for highway works next year to expand the trunk-road network to about one-third of the area of Mexico. The 1936 road-work budget allowance is to contain an appropriation of \$1,400,000 for completing the international highway between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo on the American border. (Engineering News-Record, January 23.)

Farm Tenancy in Iowa Iowa land economists view the sharp increase in farm tenancy over a wide area of the Corn Belt as a serious barrier to the progress of a long-time farm program, says an Associated Press report from Ames. Farm census figures for 1935 disclose not only a large increase in the number of tenant farmers but, in Iowa at least, a heavier concentration on land less suitable to tenancy. Dr. Rainer Schickele, Iowa State College land economist, said this intensifies the problem of combating soil erosion and of carrying out scientific soil conservation measures. Studies show that tenant farmers on the average follow cropping practices that do not effectively curb erosion. The increase in tenancy also accentuates the social problem of community stability, Dr. Schickele said, since under the present systems most farm tenants move from farm to farm periodically. Census figures indicate about 43 percent of the farms in 38 states are now operated by tenants, compared with 25 percent in 1890. In Iowa alone the number of tenants increased more than 8 percent from 1930 to 1935. Nearly 50 percent of Iowa's 222,000 farms are now tenant operated.

British Forest Commission "Questions from time to time are asked as to various aspects of the policy of the (British) Forestry Commission," says The Field (January 4, London). "...In 1917 the Acland committee reported that the forest area in the United Kingdom was below the level of public safety. The planting of 1,770,000 acres would make us

independent of imported timber for three years. There were then 3,000,000 acres of existing woodlands, 97 percent of which were privately owned. The committee assumed that the maintenance of the existing woodlands, including the replanting of war felling, could be entrusted to private owners, leaving most of the afforestation to be carried out by the state. For this purpose the Forestry Commission was formed. The cost was estimated at 15,000,000 pounds sterling in the first 40 years; after which the scheme should be self-supporting. This sum is less than one half the money we lost by importing timber during 1915 and 1916. The planting of trees is a long term investment capable of paying 5 percent per annum on the outlay; but the return will not commence until about 25 years after planting, and will then continue progressively until about the eightieth year. The return on newly formed woodlands is, therefore, too long delayed to appeal to landowners generally as a commercial proposition and for this reason their formation is undertaken by the state..."

Congress, The Senate received a communication from the President
Jan. 30 of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed
 provision affecting an existing appropriation for the Biological Survey, to provide for certain necessary expenses in connection with the North American Wildlife Conference to be held in Washington February 3-7 (S.Doc. 168). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments S. 3780, to make further provision for the conservation and proper utilization of the soil resources of the nation (S.Rept. 1481). Senator Hayden submitted the following amendments intended to be proposed by him to the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10464, for 1936: On page 21, line 16, to insert the following: "Provided, that this appropriation shall be allotted to the states cooperating under existing appropriations without the matching requirement, except in those states which already have state funds available for matching their federal allotments." On page 51, after line 16, to insert the following new section: "Sec. 6. That section 1 of the emergency relief appropriation act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting at the end of the first proviso of the second paragraph thereof, a new proviso as follows: 'Provided further, that the apportionment requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to loans or grants, or both, to states under limitation (g) of the first paragraph of this section, for public highways and related projects, including grade crossings.'" Senator Gore submitted a resolution, S.Res. 222, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the Senate immediately 1 of the 25 copies of the original draft of the unreleased manuscript entitled "Cotton Production in the United States," being part 2 of the work entitled "The World Cotton Situation". Both Houses received a message from the President transmitting a report of the National Resources Committee entitled "Little Waters: A Study of Headwater Streams and Other Little Waters: Their Use and Relations to the Land". The bill S. 3612, to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1936, was made the unfinished business of the Senate.

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Vol. LX, No. 28

Section 1

February 3, 1936

NEW RAYS PRODUCED

An experiment in alchemy at the California Institute of Technology, producing energy surpassing that of pure radium, was made public yesterday. By transforming lithium, the lightest-weight metal, into beryllium, Charles C. Lauritsen, professor of physics, and his associates obtained rays of 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 volts. This power appears in the form of Gamma rays, radiation like light, which can penetrate several inches of lead. Radium's most powerful Gamma rays are about 2,000,000 volts. (A.P.)

WILD LIFE CONFERENCE

The North American Wild Life Conference opens today at the Mayflower. The conference was called by President Roosevelt to bring before the public the crisis facing American Wild Life. The purpose of the conference, which will extend through Friday, is to organize into a national movement the 36,000 groups throughout the country interested in preserving the nation's rapidly dwindling wild life resources. (Washington Post.)

STOCK YARDS BUSINESS

The Chicago Stock Yards announced yesterday that January business represented the smallest volume for that month in more than half a century. All classes of stock numbered 13,674 carloads, compared with 15,463 a year ago. Only 466,318 hogs arrived in Chicago in January 1936, against 508,169 a year ago, and 910,503 two years ago. Cattle receipts were down to 171,057 compared with 207,411 in January 1935. (A.P.)

TEXTILE PROPOSALS

Dr. Claudius Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, yesterday said the cotton textile industry will urge upon the administration at Washington the adoption of a manufacturers' sales tax, to finance the proposed substitute farm-relief program. Resolutions indorsing the sales-tax method were approved by members of the governing boards of the institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Washington last week, Murchison reported. (A.P.)

RETAIL BUSINESS

The best retail business since 1928 was predicted for this year yesterday by L. K. Sharpe, president of the American Retailers Association, which convenes at St. Louis today. (A.P.)

Scientific
Methods

Carl. L. Becker, Cornell University, writes on "New Liberties for Old" in the Journal of Social Philosophy (January). One paragraph says: The relation hypothesis and matter-of-fact knowledge, and the matter-of-fact apprehension of the relation, is the essence of 'scientific method'. The method is less successful in the field of social than in the field of physical phenomena for various and obvious reasons, all of which may be reduced to one; knowledge of social phenomena acquired by the sociologist modifies the behavior of social phenomena, whereas knowledge of physical phenomena acquired by the physicist has no effect on the behavior of physical phenomena. Fortunately for the physicist, the electron cannot acquire a knowledge of physics...The sociologist is inescapably involved in his subject matter, since he himself and his 'observations' become a part of the dynamic process which he is investigating. The subject matter (men and their activities) which he learns something about, can in turn find out what it is that he has learned about it, and, as a consequence of this knowledge, modify its behavior. "No method," says Max Planck, 'which transforms an object/suitable for examining it'--suitable, that is, for reaching conclusions valid for the future behavior of the object. This is precisely what the method of the sociologist does--it transforms the object examined. The object examined (men and their activities) is transformed by the investigations of the sociologist because men can acquire a knowledge of sociology, and thereby change their activities; so that to utter a theory professing to explain the activities of men in the past is, in the measure that it is accepted, to invalidate it as an explanation of their activities in the future..."

Carbon Dioxide
Ice Boxes

Wide use of domestic refrigerators served with dry ice is forecast by H. S. Cornish, refrigeration engineer of Los Angeles, says a Science Service report. This comparatively recent development is now attracting attention since the price has fallen much below 5 cents per pound even in small quantities. In the present market it is still conceded, however, that household refrigeration with dry ice is substantially higher in cost than common ice box service under city conditions, at least for customers whose requirements are met by ordinary ice. Out in the California deserts, however, there are many locations where both ice factories and electric power are missing. In new models described by Mr. Cornish the dry ice is placed in a special insulated compartment, an ice box within an ice box. In view of the extremely low temperature of dry ice at common atmospheric pressure, 109 degrees below zero F., a high-grade non-conductor of heat is required in the compartment walls. At one point on the bottom of the inner compartment an aluminum plate with projecting fins or knobs is inserted in place of a small section of insulating wall. The inward transfer of heat through this plate is adjusted so that the main chamber is cooled to temperatures in the range of 35 to 45 degrees F. Should the temperature run under 35 or over 45, the velocity of evaporation of the dry ice will be automatically increased or decreased. In other models the dry ice is used in a system of alternate condensation and evaporation of methyl chloride, a low-boiling liquid sometimes used in mechanical refrigerators.

Selenium in Wyoming O. A. Beath, University of Wyoming, in a letter to Science (January 31) reports that "during the past summer the Department of Research Chemistry of the University of Wyoming observed several hundred acres of seleniferous woody aster and narrow-leaved vetch growing upon red soils derived from the Chugwater formation in central Albany County, Wyoming. The Chugwater is in whole or in part of Permian or Triassic (?) age. Further inspection supplemented by chemical analyses brought out the fact that two horizons in the Chugwater formation were capable of supporting toxic seleniferous vegetation, one a sandstone member near the middle of the Chugwater formation and the other a limy sandstone in the basal portion of the Chugwater. The basal portion of the Chugwater in this locality is believed to be the stratigraphical equivalent of the 'Embar' of central Wyoming. Of the two sandstone members it was found that the middle member carried considerably more selenium than the basal member. One sample from the middle sandstone member gave 10 parts per million of selenium. The average of a composite sample was found to be 2.4 parts per million. The mere presence of selenium in rocks and soils of any geological formation has economic significance, in so far as native range plants are concerned, only when it becomes absorbed in quantities to be toxic..."

Bang's Disease "A new high for accomplishments under the Bang's disease eradication work in Illinois has been reached by the Coles County Dairy Herd Improvement Association with 100 percent of the member herds entirely free from the disease, according to a report to C. S. Rhodes, dairy specialist, College of Agriculture," says Hoard's Dairyman. "This is the first dairy herd improvement association in Illinois to have all its herds free of Bang's disease. The accomplishment marks one of the first big milestones in the eradication program that was started some 14 years ago by the college. During those years approximately 23,000 cows, 300 swine and 214 goats have been tested under the state-wide project which the college is carrying on to combat the disease. Since the work was started, 111 of the 1,196 herds that have been tested have been freed of the disease. In the remaining herds testing and control measures are rapidly cutting down the losses. Conservative estimates are that Illinois farmers have saved \$25,000 through tests."

Farm Mortgage Payments Farmers' interest payments on land bank commissioner's loans registered another substantial gain during the last quarter of 1935, and at the end of the year total interest collections were 86 percent of all maturities--a new high point, according to Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. Total interest maturities to the end of 1935 amounted to \$42,500,000 of which over \$36,300,000, or 86 percent, had been paid, the Governor said, compared to \$32,300,000 matured to September 30, 1935, and \$26,700,000, or 82.9 percent, paid at that time. The first of the commissioner's loans were made in May 1933 and the total outstanding at the end of 1935 was \$795,000,000. Farmers in the Louisville district, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, made the best record with 96.7 percent of maturities fully paid at the end of the year compared to 94 percent on September 30 and 90.6 percent at the end of 1934. (FCA, No. 8-4.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 31--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.75-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.85.

No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 112 - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $108\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $83\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $55\frac{1}{4}$ - $57\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 - $65\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 - $60\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis .61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $26\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $27\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting, barley Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-188.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 27 points from the previous close to 11.39 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 11.08 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 11.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 29

Section 1

February 4, 1936

WILD LIFE CONFERENCE

Inspired by a "pep message" from President Roosevelt, and the stinging words of Jay N. "Ding" Darling, chief until recently of the Biological Survey, the North American

Wild Life Conference yesterday launched a 5-day session in Washington, its objective being to formulate a permanent, continental conservation program. Darling challenged conservationists to carry their fight to the election polls, as one means of calling attention to the plight of game fish, birds and animals facing extinction. (Washington Post.)

HONDURAS PACT SIGNED

President Roosevelt yesterday proclaimed the reciprocal trade agreement with Honduras, effective March 2, under which the United States grants tariff concessions on tropical fruits and receives concessions on textiles, pork products and other commodities. (Press.)

CIVIL SERVICE LEGISLATION

The House yesterday did its part to extend the benefit of the civil service retirement act to the patronage employees of the legislative branch by passing the Ramspeck bill, but at the same time it shouted off the calendar the Celler bill to repeal the "marriage clause" and the measure to extend the merit system to first, second and third class postmasters. The Ramspeck bill, if and when it passes the Senate, will enable legislative employees not now under the retirement act to make application within a limited time for the benefits by paying up the salary reductions from the beginning of their jobs. (Washington Post.)

T.V.A. REPORT

The Tennessee Valley Authority reported to Congress yesterday its efforts to dispose of surplus power generated at the gigantic development "have been only partially successful, due to strenuous opposition by many interests." At another point the report said the "work of the TVA revolves around critical national problems, concerned with the basic resources upon which the well being of the entire country depends." (A.P.)

IMPLEMENTS, WOOLEN PROFITS

American Woolen Company of New York yesterday reported a 1935^{net} profit of \$2,740,598, after charges, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with net loss of \$5,458,494 in 1934. Deere and Company, of Moline, Ill., manufacturers of farm implements, reported for 1935 net profit of \$6,105,452, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$3.91 a share on the common. This compares with \$379,734, or 24 cents a share on the preferred stock in 1934. (A.P.)

Progress and Retrogression "Progress and Catastrophe" is the title of an article by Stanley Casson in Harper's (February). Progress is not, he says, a continuous process; it is amelioration, an alternation, historically, of periods of progression and retrogression. After the paleolithic⁹⁸⁹ toward the end of which "there are some traces of an actual decline," there came "the next great act in the drama of progress. Someone, somewhere, found out that certain seeds and plants will grow if you plant them and that you can arrange their growth to suit your convenience. Someone had stumbled on to agriculture, and about the same time someone else stumbled on the idea that certain animals can be persuaded to breed for your benefit. Then the world began to hum with a vengeance. For this was the biggest element of progress that had ever, or has ever, been made. Man had hitherto merely brought nature within his grasp by collecting what he wanted. Now what he wanted was made to grow for him. A stable mode of life with full and complete security was substituted for one of chance and hazard. Here was a revolution comparable only with the modern capture of natural energy for mechanical purposes. And there was this difference, that no one thought of turning agriculture to purposes of the destruction of mankind. Indeed, it is hard to see how they could, for agriculture and stock breeding are perhaps the only mighty inventions of man that have been wholly innocuous and gloriously beneficial..."

Farm Programs "Both Col. Frank Knox and Herbert Hoover have suggested as part of their farm programs, bonuses for farmers who raise crops which can be used as raw materials for industry," says Today (February 1). "If this idea were accepted and put into effect, what an odd diversification we should see on American farms. Corn, wheat, barley and rye would often give way to such strange crops as flax, perilla, tung oil trees, hemp, safflower, pyrethrum and castor beans--all of which, if the subsidy were high enough, we could grow. These unfamiliar plants would never appear at the dinner table, but, processed and concealed, would turn up as 'plastics', as ink, waterproofing, wood finishes, paint hardeners and insect sprays. We might even see acres of carefully tended milkweed, for milkweed can be made into automobile tires."

Substitutes for Wool The Pastoral Review (Melbourne, December 16), in an editorial on synthetic substitutes for wool, says: "...Science has given many startling instances of its ability to achieve what both experts and laymen have regarded as the impossible--synthetic silk and nitrates may be quoted as two examples of many--and we think that an attitude of complacency with respect to an effective wool substitute is a dangerous one. It is not necessary for such a substitute to be the equal of wool in all respects. Circumstances exist, and may well continue, in which users are, and will be, forced to accept the next best thing. Moreover, such circumstances are the strongest incentive to scientific research into the problem of evolving a better and cheaper article, and the scientist is a pertinacious person who more often than not 'gets there' in the end. The surest way to discourage such pertinacity, with its dangerous possibilities, is to make it as easy as possible for all wool users to obtain at a reasonable price, as much natural wool as they want."

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: unassembled, applications to be on file by
February 24, principal economist \$5,600; senior economist
\$4,600; economist \$3,800; associate economist \$3,200; assistant economist
\$2,600.

Soybean "Due to the plentiful supply of soybeans available
Oil Meal and the exceptionally low price of soybean oil meal, a
wide interest in this high protein feed has recently mani-
fested itself among dairymen, livestock raisers and feed dealers," says
E. J. Perry, New Jersey Experiment Station, in Country Gentleman (Feb-
ruary). "This interest is justified. The unprecedented use of this
product in recently months is mainly attributable to the low-unit cost
of its protein and to a better understanding of its nutritional value...
A review of the experimental data of feeding trials at several agricul-
tural experiment stations of the country constitutes a strong case for
this product for dairy cows as well as other classes of livestock. At
the Ohio station soybean oil meal, both for milk production and for the
fattening of cattle, produced results equal to those of linseed oil meal.
The Virginia station reports that it has about the same feeding value as
cottonseed meal and peanut oil meal. At Iowa it equaled and sometimes
excelled linseed, cottonseed and gluten meals for milking cows."

Danish Type "Canadian dairymen are thinking along the same lines
Butter as some American creamery butter manufacturers, according
to a letter received from H. G. Skinner, editor of the Can-
adian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal," says an editorial in the National
Butter and Cheese Journal (January 25). "He says: 'There is now a dis-
tinct trend towards a much more distinctively flavored butter, and indeed
some creameries are experimenting with cultures of the Danish type with
a view to putting out butter of the type which has met with such success
on the market in Great Britain.' It is significant that the greatest
butter-consuming market in the world has shown a preference for butter
with distinct butter characteristics..."

New Farm "The year 1936 ushers in a new epoch in farm machine
Machinery history," says J. Brownlee Davidson, in Successful Farm-
ing (February). "At nearly all of the factories, for
several years during the economic depression work has gone forward quietly
in the redesigning, improvement and testing of machines. Many machines
have been completely revamped. Lubrication in particular has been greatly
improved by the inclosure of working parts, use of dirt excluders and
oil retainers for bearings and by pressure application of lubricants. An
examination of the new machines reveals that drop forgings and pressed
steel parts have replaced the less reliable cast parts. Some tractor
manufacturers report that 40 percent of their output is going out equipped
with pneumatic tires. Following the tractors, many farm machines are now
being mounted on pneumatic-tired wheels. Manufacturers of tires and farm
machinery are now busy standardizing the sizes of tires and arranging for
interchangeable wheels for all makes..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 3--Livestock at Chicago, (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-13.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128-130; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 105 $\frac{3}{8}$ -109 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 $\frac{3}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108-110 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 111-118 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108-108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ -56 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60-61; St. Louis 61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ -188 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.95 carlot basis in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$20-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.15. F.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings; \$1 at Rochester. Tennessee Nancy Halls sweet-potatoes 80¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 14 points from the previous close to 11.52 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.31 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.25 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.19 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-28 cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 30

Section 1

February 5, 1936

VITAMIN H ISOLATED

Dr. Lela A. Bocher, Columbia University chemistry instructor, said yesterday that after several years of experiment she had succeeded in obtaining a concentration-- or partial isolation--of vitamin H. Deficiency in vitamin H is believed to be a cause of pellagra, a skin and digestive disorder attributed to improper diet. She said her experiments indicated that adequate amounts of the vitamin are present in a normally balanced diet and that a pint of rich milk a day alone would supply enough of it. (A.P.)

WILD LIFE CONFERENCE

Game lovers from three nations in Washington to establish a coordinated conservation program were reminded yesterday that the African rhinoceros and the whales that inhabit the deep, as well as America's trumpeter swan and antelope, are in danger of extinction. That restoration and conservation of wild life may be undertaken on a world basis was the subject of an address by Dr. John C. Phillips, of Wenham, Mass., founder of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection. Stricter coordination of activities of government bureaus concerned with wild life safety was urged by Frederic A. Delano, vice chairman of the national resources committee, who was introduced by Jay N. Darling. (Washington Post.)

AAA SENATE ACTION

Clearing the slate for action on the administration's revised farm plans, the Senate yesterday without a dissenting vote called for immediate repeal of the last remaining AAA act appendages--the Bankhead cotton control law, the Kerr-Smith tobacco act and the Warren potato law. So swiftly did it move that the Supreme Court, which had scheduled hearings yesterday on a Georgia suit to invalidate the Bankhead legislation, postponed action for a month; giving rise to predictions that the suit will be dismissed. (Washington Post.)

SEARS ROEBUCK

Sears Roebuck & Company yesterday reported gross sales for the fiscal year just ended were the largest for any year since 1929. Sales totaled \$417,080,465 for the year January 30, 1935, to January 29, 1936, an increase of 25 percent compared with \$338,603,706 the previous year. For the thirteenth period just ended, January 2 to January 29, 1936, Sears's sales totaled \$25,644,816, an increase of 16 percent compared with the corresponding 1935 period. (A.P.)

CONSUMER HEAD

Clarence E. Ayres, teacher and writer, was chosen yesterday as director of the Consumers Division of the Department of Labor. He will conduct price surveys and study other consumer problems. (A.P.)

Fowl Paralysis and Leukemia M. W. Emmel, of the Florida Experiment Station, in an article on "Fowl Leukemia and Paralysis" in the U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (February) says that the Florida Experiment Station "has recently announced that fowl paralysis and leukemia, as well as a number of conditions associated with these diseases in naturally occurring outbreaks of the disease, are caused by the same agents, certain bacteria of the paratyphoid and typhoid groups. Experiments to date have shown that these diseases may be induced by six different species of bacteria. This group of diseases is produced by bacteria in a manner very different from that by which other bacteria induce diseases. This probably explains why they have not been associated heretofore with fowl paralysis and leukemia...Experimental evidence has shown that (1) parasites seriously interfere with the normal intestinal flora and allow micro-organisms of the paratyphoid and typhoid groups to become established in the intestinal tract, and (2) the inflammation created by parasites apparently opens an avenue of infection for the causal agent. Birds more than six weeks old which were parasite-free failed to develop fowl paralysis when the causal organisms were fed in large numbers over a period of 30 to 60 days. However, if birds were exposed to parasites and chronic inflammation allowed to develop in the intestinal tract, subsequent exposure to the causal micro-organisms resulted in many cases of fowl paralysis and leukemia..."

N.Y. Botanical Garden Science (January 31), reviewing the annual report of the director of the New York Botanical Garden, says that Dr. Marshall A. Howe, director, "referred to the breeding of useful and decorative varieties of plants, research into the background of this work and the identifying of many thousands of pressed plants. He reported the addition of nearly 54,000 specimens to the herbarium, raising the total to 1,800,000...Cooperating with other institutions, the garden during 1935 gave away more than 48,000 duplicate herbarium specimens and received nearly as many different ones in exchange. In addition, more than 17,000 sheets of pressed plant material were sent out on loan for students all over the world. As a special service to members, choice shrubs, waterlilies, begonias and iris were distributed during the year. Six thousand packets of seed were mailed to 134 other botanical gardens and institutions, besides individuals, and 4,739 packets were received in return."

Bang's Disease Order No. 158, from the Washington State Department of Agriculture, will exclude from Washington on and after January 1, 1937, shipments of milk or any product of milk from cows not giving negative test for Bang's disease. The order covers also running at large and mingling with other cattle. Neither Oregon nor Idaho ships into Washington any large amount of fluid milk, but the order will affect heavy shipments of butter and cheese from both neighboring states. (Washington Farmer, Jan. 23.)

Coffee Drinkers Coffee drinkers of the United States consumed 60.5 cups more coffee each during 1935 than in the previous year, says the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. The daily consumption amounted to 3.03 cups per person during 1935. (Press.)

Congress,
Feb. 3

The Senate passed the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10464, 1936; all items pertaining to this department passed in the form the bill was reported out. The Senate also passed S. 3612, to provide loans for farmers for crop production and harvesting in 1936; this bill was amended and passed by the House later in the day. The Senate began debate on S. 3780 to make further provision for the conservation and proper utilization of the soil resources of the nation. Both Houses received a message from the President recommending the repeal of the Bankhead cotton act, the Kerr-Smith tobacco act and the potato act of 1935. The Senate committee on the Judiciary reported out with amendment S. 3154, making it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price or terms of sale between purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality, to prohibit the payment of brokerage or commission under certain conditions, to suppress pseudo-advertising allowance, to provide a presumptive measure of damages in certain cases... (S.Rept. 1502). The House, considering bills on the consent calendar, passed the following: H.R. 1392, to extend the provisions of the Federal highway act to the island of Puerto Rico; and S. 2891, to provide for the adjustment and settlement of person^a/injury and death cases arising in certain foreign countries.

Cuban
Sugar

Provisional President Barnet of Cuba has signed a decree fixing the 1936 sugar crop at 2,515,000 long tons, in accordance with the 6-year restriction plan, enacted recently by the Cuban Government, says a Havana report to the New York Times. The quota for exportation to the United States is 1,434,541 tons, for countries other than the United States 930,459 tons, the local consumption being set at 150,000 tons. However, only 932,558 tons of the new crop of sugar will be marked for shipment to the United States; the balance of the quota of 1,633,342 tons which the United States has assigned to Cuba for 1936 will be made up of 700,784 tons of sugar now on hand in Cuba or the United States.

"Plant
Miracles"

Plants with abnormal growths and a new technique that makes possible the cultivation of fresh vegetables anywhere, even at the Pole, are among the "plant miracles" at the exhibition that has opened in Rockefeller Center in New York City (to continue through February 15). Dr. P. W. Zimmerman and Dr. A. E. Hitchcock of the Boyce Thompson Institute, co-winners of the \$1,000 annual prize of the A.A.A.S. last December for their study of growth in plants, exhibited various plants that suffered from cancer-like disease. These plants respond to chemical stimulation by producing strange growths, including roots at any part of the plant, sharp bendings of stem and other organs and bulbous swellings. Explorers may raise their own fresh tomatoes and garden peas in the Arctic if they like, Dr. Zimmerman says. He displayed some of the results of research at the Boyce Thompson Institute. Plants placed under a sodium vapor lamp grow with amazing rapidity. A gardenia in a dark basement after two weeks of the lamp treatment developed dozens of buds and flowered. A greenhouse model showed plants growing without any soil. A nutrient fluid, composed of minerals, salts and other plant foods at the bottom of the glass containing the plants provides all the nourishment they need. The greenhouse is heated by electric lamps with thermostatic control. (New York Times.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128-130; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 124-126; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 106 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -110 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 114 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -131 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -118; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $3\frac{3}{8}$ -57 $3\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $7\frac{7}{8}$ -28 $7\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30; St. Louis 29-30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ -188 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 31

Section 1

February 6, 1936

DARLING HEADS Jay N. (Ding) Darling, widely known cartoonist and
WILD LIFE until recently chief of the Biological Survey, was unani-
FEDERATION mously elected acting president of the General Wild Life
Federation yesterday as the North American Wild Life Con-
ference took concrete steps toward a national conservation restoration
program. In a harmonious organization session, the 1,500 delegates to the
conference adopted a constitution which creates the General Wild Life
Federation and provides for headquarters in Washington. (Washington Post.)

FARMERS Farmers of wheat and corn states may take a tip from
CONTINUE the invalidated AAA and continue to keep part of their
AAA PLAN land out of production, a survey indicated yesterday. In
most states the farmers, under no obligation since the AAA
was outlawed, have made no move to cultivate contracted acres pending a
possible replacement program. E. G. Thiem, spokesman for the Illinois
Agricultural Association, said that farmers "learned a lot during the two
years of the AAA about the value of keeping production under contro." (A.P.)

STINGLESS A Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, wireless to the New
BEES GO York Times says that airmail leaving for Britain yesterday
BY AIR carried a consignment of Rhodesian stingless bees for the
London zoo. Interest in Rhodesian stingless bees was aroused
in Britain through a report of an American's endeavor to evolve a stingless
bee. The Rhodesian species is slightly larger than a house fly. The bees
are traveling in a nest which is a section of the tree in which they were
found.

BUTTER AND A racket in the butter and egg industry, which re-
EGG RACKET ceives \$24,000,000 a year from buyers in New York, was
charged yesterday in an anti-trust indictment returned by
a federal grand jury against 17 defendants, including Local 202 of the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers
of America. The defendants, it is charged, forced drivers of trucks, which
carried produce from other states, to go to a central terminal and there to
unload merchandise and place it in union-operated trucks. The extra
process, it is alleged, cost consumers more than \$300,000 a year. (New
York Times.)

U.S.-Alaska Highway "The U.S.-Alaska highway, which has been proposed as the northern section of a Pan-American highway, was carried one step further when the last Congress passed an act authorizing the carrying out of negotiations with Canada," says Engineering News-Record (January 30). "A sum of \$100,000 was recently allocated with which to defray the costs of the negotiations. As now contemplated, the road is to extend from Vancouver, B.C., through the Yukon Territory to Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of about 2,200 miles. Of the proposed route, about 1,021 miles have already been constructed as part of local road systems. A road already connects Seattle, Washington, with Vancouver and through British Columbia to the Yukon Territory, where a total of 1,400 miles is needed. About 880 miles are now completed and can be utilized in the system. In the Yukon only about 50 miles of the necessary 530 is available. Alaska now has 91 miles of roads of the 274 necessary to complete the system..."

Road Building "Road builders revealed confidence during the road show in Cleveland recently, in terms of practical preparation for a big year," says Business Week (February 1). "...The first road show in five years had an attendance that astonished observers. Nearly 20,000 men of the contracting and allied industries were there. The show presented developments in machinery rather than road building materials and indicated improved operating efficiencies ahead... The safety movement was prominent during the convention of the American Road Builders Association, held at the same time as the road show. Stress was laid on making roads safer to drive on by separating traffic lanes by parkways, by giving adequate vision on curves and hills and by adequate illumination. The three-lane highway was condemned."

Chemical Caterers An entirely new branch of the catering business was initiated recently, according to a report from Los Angeles. Fifty students of the University of California, working with Dr. Max Dunn, have formed a non-profit manufacturing organization that supplies chemically pure amino acids to hospitals and laboratories. The enterprising young chemists use as their raw materials cottage cheese, blood, gelatin and hair sweepings. The amino acids are obtained by treatment with sulphuric acid and by evaporation, and range in price from \$150 to \$500 a pound. The high cost lies in the complicated process, since it takes weeks to fill a single order. Despite this, the amino acid center is swamped with orders and inquiries and supplies have already been sent to Harvard, Johns Hopkins and the University of Illinois. (The Forecast, February.)

New Elm Disease Elms, attacked in the East by the alien fungus of the Dutch elm disease, are now menaced in the midwest by another fungus, apparently native American, Drs. L. R. Tehon and H. L. Jacobs of the Illinois State Natural History Survey reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The disease made its first appearance in the neighborhood of Dayton, Ohio, several years ago, attacking elms both in the natural timber and in street plantings. The symptoms include droop, wilting, yellowing and falling of

leaves, rotting of small roots and bark disintegration... One fungus, to which the provisional name *Cephalosporium* has been given, has been isolated and in transfer tests under carefully controlled conditions has reproduced the symptoms of the disease. (Science News Letter, January 25.)

Congress, Feb. 4. The Senate appointed conferees on S. 3612, to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1936. Both Houses appointed conferees on the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10464, 1936. When S. 3583, establishing certain commodity divisions in the Department of Agriculture, was reached on the calendar both Senator Smith and Senator McKellar voiced their approval of the measures but upon the request of Senator La Follette the bill was passed over.

Population in 1935 The 1935 population of the United States yesterday was officially estimated by the Census Bureau at 127,521,000. The official count is taken as of July 1 last. The figure represents a gain of 0.71 percent since 1934 and of 4 percent since 1930, when the last actual census was taken. "If the increase should be continued at this rate," the bureau said, "the nation's population in 1940 would be around 132,000,000." Indicative, however, of a slowing up in the nation's population growth was the fact the average annual increase since 1930 was 904,000, "which is only a little more than one-half of the 1920-1930 average of 1,665,000." The rate of gain in 1935 was the highest since 1931 when the population gained 0.83 percent over 1930. (A.P.)

Grass Drying The Field (London) for January 18, in an article on tractor farming, says that "one of the most important developments in the mechanisation of mixed farming is in connection with grass drying. If the new methods of conserving young grass at its most nutritious stage can be introduced economically on the ordinary farm, there is scope for great economy in the production of milk by the substitution of home-grown fodder throughout the year for purchased feeding stuff imported from the tropics at considerable cost. Grass with a content of 19 percent of crude protein in its dry matter is a balanced food for milk production and can be fed at the rate of 4 1/2 pounds dry matter per gallon of milk product...As for the cost, the plant in the first instance costs, including drier shed and special implements, about 1,000 pounds, and allowing depreciation over five years and the cost of the field work, coke, labour and electricity used, the final figure amounts to 3 pounds 10 shillings per ton of dried material. There is no question that the large-scale drying of grass for winter feeding to stock has come to stay. But may we not expect to find a much less expensive plant--possibly less perfect, in the engineer's eye, but good enough for the job--which will enable the ordinary farmer to undertake this business for himself?...Before grass drying can take its full part in the economy of British farming, the cost of the drying plant will have to be reduced very considerably. In so far as the new machinery and the new ideas make for economy of production within the essential framework of a prosperous agriculture, which is linked essentially with livestock production, we are moving in the right direction."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 3.00-12.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-10.00; vealers good and choice 10.00-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128 $\frac{3}{8}$ -130 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 124 $\frac{3}{8}$ -126 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 106 $\frac{3}{8}$ -110 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 114 $\frac{3}{8}$ -131 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110; Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118; St. Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56-58; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65-66 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ -62; St. Louis 62-62 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27-29; K.C. 27-30; Chi. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ -188 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot basis in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage brought \$0.90-\$1.25 per half-lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes closed at 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples brought \$1.25-\$1.40; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

inch

The average price for Middling 7/8/ spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 11.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.37 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 10.97 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 10.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 32 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-29 cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 32

Section 1

February 7, 1936

SCIENCE THROUGH THE PRESS

Adoption of scientific methods which the public must learn through newspapers, was suggested as the key to survival of democracy in a symposium of well-known scientists, educators, industrial executives and medical men reported last night to the American Institute by Howard Blakeslee, Associated Press science editor. The American Institute, one of the oldest scientific organizations in the United States, awarded its gold medal to Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and fellowships to Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, and Blakeslee. (A.P.)

CANADIAN WHEAT SURPLUS

An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says the surplus wheat held in the name of the Western Wheat Pools has been taken over by the new grain board, W. D. Euler, head of the wheat committee of cabinet, said yesterday. When the government came to the support of the wheat market following the 1930 crop, the wheat pools were holding large stocks. Since then these stocks had continued to be shown in the books as pool wheat. The new board, it is learned, decided to take this surplus over, accepting losses on the basis of market prices on December 2, 1935.

HEAVIEST STAR

Harvard College Observatory, the Associated Press reports from Cambridge, last night announced the discovery of the weight of the heaviest star known to astronomy, "29 Canis Majoris". Sergei I. Gaposchkin, who made the discovery, found the star to be 40,000,000 times heavier than the earth, and 70 times heavier than the sun. He found too that it is an eclipsing star, composed of two celestial giants. The larger of the pair has a radius of 10,000,000 miles, 28 times the radius of the sun.

BANK OF CANADA

Government ownership of the Bank of Canada was forecast yesterday in the speech from the throne by Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, at the opening session of Parliament. Provision for a "greater measure of government authority" over the Canadian National Railways, a House committee on radio broadcasting and further inquiry into the importation and distribution of anthracite coal also were listed. (A.P.)

Fertilizer "Fertilizer makers say they expect to do 8 percent
Improvement or 10 percent more business in 1936 than they did last
 year," says Business Week (February 1). "...Last year
6,200,000 tons of fertilizer were sold--72 percent of the all-time peak,
in 1929. But sales were 12 percent above 1934 and were profitable, de-
spite lower delivered prices to farmers than for many years. This was in
striking contrast with the profitless prosperity in 1928 to 1929, when
about 8,500,000 tons per year were sold. The higher profits are largely
due to continued observance of self-restraint in marketing and elimina-
tion of price cutting after the reason's peak. The industry will soon
have a new code of voluntary trade practice rules under the Federal Trade
Commission plan..."

Truck vs. "Four trucks and trailers arrived in New York recently
Railroad after a 7-day run from Los Angeles," says Engineering News-
 Record (January 30). "They brought 72,000 pounds of freight
and were accompanied by passenger cars in which the 13 drivers rode or slept
while not at the wheel of a truck. These trucks are said to be forerunners
of a regular transcontinental service that is expected to start in the
spring. Their coming cannot but cause speculation as to the extent to which
motor trucks can take from the railroads the long-distance handling of
high-grade freight. Considering the number of men, trucks and passenger
cars required to transport 72,000 pounds of freight--about the capacity of
two ordinary box cars--across the continent it does not appear that such
a service can be serious threat to the railroads, provided they will modi-
fy their practices to meet the challenge..."

Pasteurized- "A real advance in the pure food movement was scored
Certified Milk recently when New York City legalized the sale of pas-
 teurized certified milk," says The Forecast (February).
"This new super-safe product was endorsed at a meeting of the American
Association of Medical Milk Commissions held in Atlantic City last June.
Prior to that, Boston had been selling pasteurized certified milk with
outstanding success. This venture inspired Cincinnati, Detroit, Miami,
and Philadelphia to emulate Boston. December ninth saw the introduction
of the popular beverage into New York City dairies..."

Farm Sales The number of farms bought from the 12 federal land
Double banks by farmers and investors in 1935 was almost double
 the number for 1934 and more than double that for 1933,
according to the Farm Credit Administration. The tone of the farm real
estate market improved substantially in every district, and farms and part
farms acquired by the banks over a period of years were sold at an average
rate of about 34 a day for each and every working day during the year.
Some 8,788 whole farms and 1,379 part farms were sold in 1935 for \$29,213,-
000 compared to 4,865 whole farms and 698 part farms sold for \$17,600,000
in 1934, and 4,128 whole farms and 637 part farms sold for \$14,113,000 in
1933. Cash down payments during the past year were considerably larger
in most districts and the sale price represented a higher percentage of
the carrying value of the property. The sale price in relation to carry-
ing value increased from 97.5 percent in 1933 to 100.1 percent in 1934 to
100.6 percent last year. (FCA, No. 8-5.)

Congress

On February 5 the House amended and passed S. 3934, to repeal the Kerr tobacco act, the Bankhead cotton act of 1934 and the potato act of 1935. This bill will now be sent back to the Senate for its concurrence in the House amendment.

Milk Preserving Process

Bottled milk may be kept sweet almost indefinitely by a preserving process which was demonstrated at the convention of the National Canners Association recently. The process, which is described as "vapor vacuum sealing" and consists of exposing the bottle milk to a vapor of dry steam and then sealing with a metal cap, has been adopted by the dairy farms conducted by the University of Illinois at Urbana, and Ohio State University at Columbus, it was announced. Dairy men attending the convention, who tasted samples of milk bottled two months ago at the University of Illinois, pronounced it perfectly sweet. The process has already been approved by the Association of Medical Milk Commissioners and the National Association of Certified Milk Producers, it was stated. (Press.)

Farmers' Coops

Farmers cooperative marketing and supply buying associations over the United States showed satisfactory progress during 1935. Gains were made both in membership and value despite adverse factors in certain areas. The 10,700 associations listed by the Cooperative Division for 1935 is slightly less than the number listed for 1934. From data it received, the division estimates that these associations did a total business of \$1,530,000,000 during the marketing season 1934-35, an increase of 12.1 percent over 1933-34 figures. Total membership is estimated as 3,280,000, an increase of 3.9 percent. Of the 10,700 associations listed, 8,794 were engaged in marketing farm commodities and 1,906 in purchasing farm supplies. (FCA, No. 8-6.)

Pest-Free Beets

"Sugar Beets--New Style" is the title of an article in Country Gentleman (February) by Arnold Nicholson. He says in part: "There are pages of experimental records on file to attest the virtues of the new American-bred beets, but the most telling comparison is first-hand observation in the field. At the King City, California, ranch of the Spreckels Sugar Company, a test plot several acres in size presented an unforgettable picture this past summer. The beet plantings were in strips--first several rows of the best European seed, then rows of either U.S. No. 34 or its companion variety, U.S. No. 33...The rows of U.S. varieties were green and healthy, but with European sorts the leaf hopper had done his worst. Infected with curly top, the beets were stunted and yellowed and promised practically no yield at all. Similar tests at King City in 1934 with U.S. No. 1 produced yields of 13.5 tons to the acre, compared to 2.6 tons for European sorts. Similar results are recorded from other curly-top areas in Utah, Idaho and Western Colorado. One Utah sugar company has had remarkable results with a resistant variety developed through independent research...Most remarkable of all is the lowering of seed costs that the Southwest's 'one-season' method will bring. Foreign seed in 1935, due to drought abroad, cost about 30 cents a pound. The normal delivered price has been around 12 cents. The cost of American-grown seed is less than 10--with the growers receiving from 7 1/2 to 9 cents a pound."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.50; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.75; vealers good and choice 10.00-12.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 128 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -130 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.S pr.*Minneap. 124 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -126 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 108- $109\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $111\frac{1}{4}$ - $117\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 110-111; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $82\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -58 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65- $66\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61- $61\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 62-63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $7\frac{1}{8}$ -28 $7\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $27\frac{1}{4}$ -30; Chi. $27\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $181\frac{3}{4}$ - $188\frac{3}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Practically no prices available from Wisconsin and other Central and Western points account heavy snow. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked stock \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢ in Cincinnati. New York, U.S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25, with f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings bringing 95¢-\$1 and Baldwins 90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 11.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.41 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 11.08 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.09.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17- $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, $17\frac{1}{2}$ - $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-29 cents; Standards, $27\frac{1}{4}$ - $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 33

Section 1

February 8, 1936

BANKING LEGISLATION

Speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Robert V. Fleming, president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington and president of the American Bankers Association, said that the question of major banking legislation had been settled for the present. "We have a banking act," he said, "which is constructive and workable and, except for minor amendments which may seem desirable from time to time, I know there is no disposition on the part of the administration or leaders in Congress to make further changes in banking law. (Press.)

R.R. MERGER CONSIDERED

The Associated Press, in a report from New York, states: "The Wall Street Journal will say today that a revival of the merger plan for the northern railroads of the country is being considered. It will say: 'The grouping would include the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with the latter's affiliates. There is the remote possibility that the St. Paul might be brought into the picture...'"

WILD LIFE PROGRAM

A seven-point program for wild-life conservation was presented to the North American Wild Life Conference yesterday by Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, says the Associated Press. The objectives were: (1) more land for the restoration and use of wild life; (2) closer federal and state cooperation; (3) recognition of wild life values in land planning; (4) cessation of stream pollution; (5) more research into wild-life problems; (6) closer coordination of federal land administrative agencies; (7) basic protective legislation. (A.P.)

DEFICIENCY BILL

The House yesterday sent a \$367,534,514 deficiency bill to the White House, carrying \$196,135,000 to pay government obligations under the invalidated agricultural adjustment act and some \$42,000,000 for the new social security program. (A.P.)

JOBS FOR YOUTH

Part-time jobs are being provided by the National Youth Administration for 290,017 high school, college and graduate students, it was announced yesterday by Aubrey Williams, executive director of the NYA. (Press.)

Feeding Game "Within the past ten years, millions have been spent
In Winter in the propagation and relasing of wild game in the vari-
ous states in the union," says an editorial in Fur-Fish-
Game (February). "In many cases game birds not native of the United States
were introduced and many were not hardy enough to stand even a normal
winter in the North and when a real hard winter came along they mainly
perished. Even our native birds suffer from extremes and also the deer,
elk and other wild game. Unfortunately, few states have provided any
means excpeting perhaps on a small scale of providing food and shelter
for the introduced species, to say nothing of our native game. We believe
more game perishes each winter in the North from cold and lack of natural
food than is killed altogether by hunters and predators...In our estima-
tion it would be much better to use part of the funds provided for propa-
gation and releasing and the balance to tide birds like Chinese pheasants
over very cold periods, crusting and deep snow...Game clubs and individuals
often care for game in winter, but rarely have any funds been provided by
the states, yet hunting licenses produce millions in revenue each season.
Game birds and game in general quickly learn of feeding grounds..."

Lilium "...If any plant could be spoiled by constant choruses
Regale of praise, Lilium regale would have fallen from grace long
ago," says the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, January 18),
"since by common consent it is as easy of cultivation as it is lovely...
One thing that needs looking into, however, though it is not of immediate
importance, is the way in which L. regale behaves as a parent. Of its
prolificness there is no question; but the behaviour of L. regale when it
is fertilised by pollen from another species is to say the least dubious.
Whatever the pollen parent may be, any offspring that result from the
union--if union there indeed be--are L. regale. Cases of parthenogenetic
development of embryos or adjacent cells consequent on the stimulus sup-
plied by pollen from another species of plant are not unknown. There should,
however, be a very simple way of demonstrating parthenogenesis in this lily.
L. regale fertilised with its own pollen gives rise to seedlings which show
a large amount of variation...Seedlings raised as the result of pollenating
L. regale with pollen from some other species of lily, if they are produced
by a mere vegetative propagation of cells in the ovule, should be all
alike and identical with the seed parent..."

Honey Yields at "In the December Bee World Rev. J. Beveridge states
High Altitudes that pure heather (Calluna) honey is to be procured in
Great Britain only at altitudes above a thousand feet,"
says an editorial in the American Bee Journal (February). "There is room
for much careful investigation of the behavior of the honey plants in the
various life zones and of the influence of such factors as altitudes on
the behavior of the plant in nectar secretion...J. H. Merrill once called
attention to the fact that alfalfa yields nectar freely in all parts of
Kansas above a thousand feet elevation. It may be that the increased yield
at higher levels is because of the greater temperature changes between day
and night, but it is certain that much more dependable honey crops are pro-
cured."

Congress, The Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 3934,
Feb. 6 to repeal the Kerr tobacco act, the Bankhead cotton act
 of 1934 and the potato act of 1935; this bill will now
be sent to the President. The Senate continued debate on S. 3780 to make
further provision for the conservation and proper utilization of the soil
resources of the nation; and agreed to the conference report on the sup-
plemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10464. The House Committee on Agri-
culture reported out without amendment H.R. 10835 to promote the conser-
vation and profitable use of agricultural land resources by temporary
federal aid to farmers and by providing for a permanent policy of federal
aid to states for such purposes (H.Rept. 1973).

"Ding" "It is to be hoped that 'Ding' (otherwise Jay N.
Dong Darling, former chief of the Biological Survey) will con-
 tinue his sounding the bell in every community of the land
in warning against the wasteful, wanton, selfish destruction of the wild
life of America," says an editorial in the New York Times (February 6).
"... 'Ding's' description of the fate from which he would save us is of
polluted rivers and depleted lakes, of once magnificent reserves of sus-
taining resources which no longer yield their bounty, of drained marshes
and destroyed forest lands that cease to harbor fur-bearing animals, all
of which is an indictment of our intelligent guardianship... A 'princely
program' of education in the protection and preservation of wild life has
been initiated, and though 'Ding' has resigned as chief of the Biological
Survey, it is to be hoped that he will continue to use his animal-por-
traying talent (which, beginning with the cave dwellers, has come to such
appealing expression under his hand) for the conserving of our untamed
resources and multiplying the enchantments which forest and field, stream
and sea offer."

"Cure-All" "Susceptibility seems to be inherent in many persons,"
Remedies says an editorial in the Davenport Democrat. "Even in
 the face of the most contradictory evidence and the most
ridiculous claims, they insist in believing, not what they see but rather
what they hear or read. Illustrating the weak-mindedness of some people,
particularly as regards their faith in quack remedies, one could hardly
secure a better picture than by reading the government report of the
seizures and fines assessed in December under the federal food and drugs
act. Numerous infractions of the law are contained in the report. We
pick out one at random. In this instance the remedy was confiscated and
the makers fined, charged with malicious misrepresentation. It required
a good-sized label to list all the ailments which this product was pro-
mised to benefit or cure... It was branded a fake by the government and
ruled off the market. Similar instances almost as glaring as this one
are contained in the same report. All of which proves that the American
public, or part of it at least, still loves to be humbugged."

Herbs Bulletin No. 76, published by the Ministry of Agri-
 culture and Fisheries (England) is "Herbs". It describes
culinary herbs, aromatic herbs used in perfumery and confectionery and
medicinal herbs.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LX, No. 34

Section 1

February 10, 1936

NEW BETA
RAY FOUND A new highly penetrating Beta ray, which offers promise of a safe substitute for X-rays and radium in treating human beings, has been discovered at the California Institute of Technology, says an A.P. report from New York. The possibilities were explained yesterday by Dr. Francis Carter Wood, cancer expert, director of the Crocker Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University. The California ray was obtained from a new, radio-active form of lithium.

LUMBER
SHIPMENTS Shipments from the lumber mills during the week ended February 1, 1936, made another advance and, for 8 percent fewer mills, were 1 percent above the preceding week and the heaviest in three months, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of leading hardwood and softwood mills. (Press.)

INDUSTRIAL
PROFITS The aggregate net profit of 158 industrial companies reporting for 1935 was \$535,309,000, an increase of about 57 percent over the aggregate net of the same companies in 1934. Net profit of the first 30 public utility companies was \$133,-813,000, or an increase of more than 17 percent over the preceding year. (Press.)

STEEL
UPTURN Indicating underlying strength in iron and steel demand, steel works operations last week advanced 3 points to 53 percent, with further improvement in railroad and general manufacturing requirements, says Steel. This is the first evidence of a definite trend in production this year, and as it has developed despite slackened consumption in the automobile industry and adverse weather conditions, steel makers believe it represents a broad movement which points to expansion late this month or early in March. (Press.)

PA. TREE
NURSERY Enlargement of grounds and buildings of the Mont Alto (Pa.) State Forest nursery is to be undertaken as a WPA project, sponsored by the State Department of Forest and Waters, Secretary T. C. Buchanan announced Saturday. Under the enlargement plans, the Mont Alto nursery will have an output of 4,000,000 forest tree seedlings annually. (Washington Post.)

Gov. Work

February Scribner's contains an 8-page article, "Working for the Government," by C. Hartley Grattan.

Improvement
of Hill Land

Prof. R. G. Stapledon, director, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth, is author of "The Improvement of Hill Land" in the Scottish Journal of Agriculture (Edinburgh, January). The conclusion of the article says: "It is early days to be dogmatic regarding the methods of improving hill land; detailed experiments were only started by the Welsh Plant Breeding Station in 1931, and we were not able to operate on a large scale and on our own land until the Cahn Hill Improvement Scheme was inaugurated in 1933. I feel, however, that we have gone far enough to be on safe ground relative to broad principles, principles that must apply in their general implications equally to the hill lands of Scotland and of England. The outstanding impression left upon my own mind (and my apprenticeship to hill land started in 1912) is that such land, including the open sheep walks, is definitely improvable, and on an economic basis. There remains, however, a vast amount of pioneering to be done, and a vast amount of detailed research. What is so urgently needed is local endeavor, trials conducted under as many different sets of conditions as possible. When writing on hill land it is to pioneers, actual and potential, that I am always addressing myself. It is not, however, by any means only the hill farmer who must pioneer, for, as I never tire of reiterating, land improvement in all its aspects is a long-range undertaking, and demands facilities and organisation. Without regional investigation and organisation we are not likely to see the long overdue revolution in the farming and management of hill land--that is a deep conviction, and one which I am quite unable to eradicate from my mind."

Wool-like
Materials

"New developments will offer new worries for consumers until a uniform and universal system of detailed labeling tells consumers what they are getting for their money," says National Consumer News (January 25). "The development of the process for manufacturing a new product closely resembling woollens from rayon waste has been disclosed by the Georgia School of Technology. Prof. W. Harry Vaughan, director of the institution's engineering experiment station, in describing the research carried on under the direction of Prof. C. A. Jones, said that socks and dress goods of the new yarn, possessing none of the silk-like appearance of rayon, already have been made and successfully dyed. Suitings and other woven and knitted materials were declared to be entirely practical. Professor Jones said the new waste yarns can be manufactured at a fraction of the cost of wool. They have a hairy, woolly feel, but are slightly below wool in insulating properties, due to less air space between the fibers..."

Soviet
Trade

Soviet foreign trade showed a decline in both exports and imports last year, according to complete figures for 1935 recently made public by Soviet Customs House authorities. Imports were kept at a low enough figure to give the Soviet a favorable trade balance. For the last three years, according to figures, the Soviets have piled up a favorable balance of about \$422,000,000. (New York Times.)

Rain Checks "J. F. Brennan, a government meteorologist stationed at Jamaica, West Indies, studied the mean rainfall from 1908 to 1934 and the frequency of earthquakes by months in that territory," says Medical Record (February 5). "He found that February and July are the months of minimum rainfall and they are also the months of greatest frequency of earthquakes. May and October are the months of maximum rainfall and the fewest earthquakes. He pointed out to the Seismological Society of America that withdrawal of ground water may facilitate rock falls and slippage."

Food for China The People's Tribune (Shanghai, January 1) says that "there are so many things which need doing in connection with rural rehabilitation (in China) that it is difficult to know which problem should be tackled first, but the matter of providing enough rice and wheat of good quality for the nation's food must certainly be included among the most important questions. China can get from abroad all the foodstuffs she needs, but such purchases have to be paid for, and the country is in no position to go on buying wheat and rice. Already last year, up to the end of August, nearly \$85,000,000 worth of rice had been imported into China--and over \$40,000,000 worth of wheat, flour and other cereals which could have been grown in this country. The area of uncultivated land in China has been increasing year by year; in 1914 there were 358,000,000 mou idle, and in 1930 the total was 1,177,000,000. Evidently there is plenty of room for agricultural development, and the National Rice and Wheat Improvement Bureau, which it is proposed to establish for the purpose of improving the quality and quantity of rice and wheat crops should be able to make a valuable contribution to the relief of China's distressed primary industries..."

Plant Collection "Harbarium specimens, equal to 7,000 individual plants, have been collected to date by the University of California's botanical expedition to the lower Andes, according to word received by Dr. T. H. Goodspeed, leader of the expedition," says California Cultivator (February 1). "At least 500 were collected in Chile alone. Part of the Chilean collection was made by Dr. Goodspeed in what is regarded as one of the most remarkable temperate rain forests in the world. In this region the annual rainfall ranges from 100 to 150 inches. A number of the collections were made at altitudes of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. Others were made at the foot of the Aconcagua mountain, 24,000 feet high."

Rubber-Tired Tractors Tests completed last year by the University of Illinois show that rubber tires increased the draw-bar pull on the tractor enough to allow the tractor implements to be pulled in high gear, or at 4 miles an hour, instead of the regular gear at 3 miles an hour. Fuel consumption varied but little, even with the extra speed. The engineers conducting the tests concluded that the addition of rubber tires increases the work capacity of the tractor and cuts down the labor and fuel expense. (Successful Farming, February.)

February 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.50; vealers good and choice 10.00-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-9.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 127 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -129 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.*Minneap. 123 $1\frac{1}{8}$ -125 $1\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. 103 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -107 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -128 $5\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter*K.C. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; Chi. 110-117 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107-107 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ -66; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 25 $5\frac{1}{8}$ -28 $5\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. 27-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 28-30 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ -188 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2 carlot basis in Chicago; \$1-\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 65¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage \$1-\$1.25 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$19-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-95¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.15-\$1.35; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch cotton in the ten designated spot markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.38 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.50 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.14 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.07 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-29 cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 35

Section 1

February 11, 1936

N.Y. MILK DECISION

Sections of the New York State Milk Control Law allowing companies without well-advertised trade names to sell milk at 1 cent per quart less than other firms were upheld by the Supreme Court yesterday, in a five-to-four decision. Immediately afterward, by a six-to-three ruling the court held invalid the part of the law that provided that only dealers in business before April 10, 1933, could sell milk at the lower price. (New York Times.)

BRITISH SUGAR BEETS

A London wireless to the New York Times says Great Britain's beet sugar industry, which has received \$250,-000,000 of government money in the last 12 years to keep it alive, will continue to enjoy heavy subsidies from the national exchequer by the terms of a bill fathered by the Cabinet that passed second reading in the House of Commons last night. Two new features of this latest sugar legislation are that the government can control the amount of acreage on which the subsidized crop is grown and that the various manufacturing plants for converting beets into sugar must amalgamate into one corporation. If this is not done voluntarily, the government has statutory power to compel the coalition.

NEW ZEALAND WHEAT PRICES

A Wellington report by the Associated Press says New Zealand's labor government announced yesterday the first provisions of its "guaranteed prices" policy, a proposed program for stabilization in the wheat, flour and bread industries. The program is designed to give the farmer an increased price for his wheat, to end a protracted price cutting war by millers and bakers, to safeguard the consumer and to increase wages.

GAME BIRDS IN NEW YORK

Deprived of their food supply by the heavy snow and ice covering the ground in recent weeks, hundreds of birds have died in Westchester County, New York, and many more would have died if the Southern New York Fish and Game Association had not distributed about 15,000 pounds of grain, it was learned today. Lack of food has driven many game birds and animals into towns and to back yards, and pheasants and deer have become unusually tame. The association made a plea yesterday to the public for grain or cash with which to continue its humanitarian work. (New York Times.)

Cooperative Research A cooperative research project by specialists in separate branches of science is under way at Duke University at Durham, N.C., says correspondence from Charlotte to the New York Times. Ten scientists--botanists, zoologists and foresters--have laid out three plots of ground in the heart of the university's nearly 5,000-acre forest, and for 5, 10 and possibly 20 years every conceivable feature of the plant and animal life and the properties of the soil will be recorded and analyzed. While the immediate object of the project is to determine the effect of the removal of pine litter upon the growth and development of the loblolly pine and soil conditions, parallel opportunity will be offered for the study of microscopic animals, protozoa and bacteria and the lower forms of plant life such as lichens and algae.

Warning! The B.A.E. News (February 1) says that "because of the number of thefts which have occurred recently in the South Building, employees are warned against leaving their purses and overcoats unprotected while they are absent from their rooms, or leaving money and personal articles of value in their desks over night. The size of the building and the large number of people who pass in and out make it almost impossible for the guard force to distinguish between employees and others. Employees are requested to report immediately to the Business Office any stranger they may see loitering in the corridors of the building or anyone who acts suspiciously."

Windmill Chargers "One of the big radio outfits was looking for an economical method for charging radio storage batteries," says the Country Home (February). "They heard about a couple of farm lads at Sioux City, Iowa, who had developed a windmill charger. These boys had for several years been rewinding old automobile generators and attaching them to small windmill propellers, which they then sold to farmers for charging automobile batteries. A dicker was soon made to have the boys build new windmill chargers which could be sold at a low price with battery radio sets. Their first order was for 50,000 windmill chargers. We happened to meet one of the officers of the radio company on the train not long ago. He told us the story and added that this farm invention had done a lot to boost sales."

Low Brooder Temperatures "Some day poultry raisers may brood their chicks at lower temperatures than they now generally use, if experiments carried out by M. Kleiber and J. E. Dougherty, of the California College of Agriculture, work out in practice as they did in the tests made," says R. L. Cochran in Country Gentleman (February). "They found that by dropping the temperature when brooding chicks to as low as 70 degrees F., the rate of growth of the chicks was increased. But the California men found that the energy which a given quantity of feed will yield increases as the temperature is raised up to 88 degrees. Beyond that point, as the temperature of the brooding room is advanced, the amount of energy yielded decreases. When the low temperatures were used the chicks ate more feed to keep up their body temperature. But because of the necessity of using more feed to maintain body temperatures, it took

more feed to produce a given amount of gain. At temperatures still lower than those used in the tests, the chicks would require so much more feed to maintain body temperatures that their digestive organs could not handle enough feed to prevent them from starving. These experiments, however, give a new slant on the possibilities of speeding up growth..."

Irish Farming Joseph Johnston, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, is author of "The Anglo-Irish Economic Conflict" in the Nineteenth Century (London, February). He says in part: "In the early summer of 1933 I had to take part with the Minister of Agriculture (of the Irish Free State) in a debate, under the auspices of a college society, on the subject of 'ranching'. The latter had no difficulty in showing that the small farmer, with family labour, produces far more per acre from his 30-acre farm than the rancher does from his ranch. He omitted to mention the important fact that output per worker is much higher on the large farm than on the small one, and he failed to explain how we would dispose of the increased product that would result from 'breaking up the ranches', in view of the fact that we already produce from our farms twice as much as our 3,000,000 people can consume. Personally I am all in favour of a more intensive use (not necessarily tillage) of our famous Midland pastures, provided that our export market remains freely available; but in my reply I took the line that grass farming had expanded at the expense of arable husbandry for reasons that were not confined to Ireland, that the Irish farmer had found salvation from the acute depression of the 'nineties by this transfer to animal husbandry, and that there was plenty of room for the further growth of population and employment by a continued development of poultry and live-stock husbandry in conjunction with free export markets. Dr. Ryan suffers from the wheat and beet complex, which is also not unknown in Great Britain, and does not realise the supreme importance of grass in our agricultural economy."

Food Inspection "Nothing is more important to a producer than faith in his product," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (February 1). "Without this faith on the part of the buyer he cannot make sales. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is rendering a service in its inspection of food products, which discourages the inclination of some distributors, on whom the ancient virtue of honesty rests too lightly, to palm off on the public unwholesome food. Federal food inspectors during December confiscated about 150,000 pounds of 20 kinds of food, ranging from moldy walnut meats to dirty apple butter. In this motley collection they found only 860 pounds of unclean butter, but 17,300 pounds of Limberger cheese was adjudged unsanitary. The largest single item was 18,500 pounds of partly spoiled canned salmon. It is good business to sell good things and most distributors are careful for that reason. On any not so careful federal inspection is a wholesome influence."

Borax Supply Enough borax to supply the United States for a hundred years has been found in the Mohave Desert in Southern California, according to a report to the Geological Society of America. The borax is solidly laid in a basin four miles long, a mile wide and a hundred feet deep. (Medical Record, February 5.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.50; vealers good and choice 10.00-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.70. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 125 1/8-127 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 122 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 103 1/2-107 1/2; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 1/2-128 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 105-107 1/2; Chi. 107-113; St. Louis 108-109 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 1/2 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 3/4-56 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65-66 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 1/4-61; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 1/2-28 1/2; K.C. 27-29 1/2; Chi. 28-30 1/2; St. Louis 29 3/4-30 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 1/2-188 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin stock no sales. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.05-\$1.08 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage 90¢-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$19-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweetpotatoes 85¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.15-\$1.40; Baldwins \$1-\$1.15 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; with f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1 and Baldwins 80¢-90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 11.45 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.40 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.26 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 35 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 35 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials 28 1/2-29 cents; Standards, 28 cents; Firsts, 27 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices Basis Ordinary Protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 36

Section 1

February 12, 1936

PROSPERITY

PREDICTED

An era of general prosperity was predicted at Ithaca (N.Y.) yesterday by Dr. F. A. Pearson, professor of prices and statistics of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University. He was one of the speakers at the annual Farm and Home Week. After expressing doubt of the theories of "business cycles", Dr. Pearson said that there are innumerable independent cycles that tend to repeat themselves with remarkable uniformity. The sum of these and other independent cycles that repeat themselves with considerable regularity, he said, combined with accidents of war, drought and fluctuations in commodity prices, are the major factors causing variation in business. (New York Times.)

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Dr. C.M.A. Stine, de Pont company vice president and an authority on industrial research, told 500 traffic experts at Wilmington (Del.) last night that not one of eight major inventions vital to railroad progress had been originated by a railroad man. He diagnosed present railroad ills as being due largely to neglect of scientific research and prescribed research as the remedy to restore rail supremacy in the future. (Washington Post.)

N.Y. MILK CONTROL

Constitutionality of New York State Milk Control Board orders relating to prices was questioned yesterday in a complaint and notice of intention to seek a court test, filed with Peter G. Ten Eyck, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, by counsel to the Cooperative Dairymen of Fraser. The complaint is that under the milk control orders the large New York City dealers are able to cut their average costs by buying part of their supplies outside of the state at prices lower than those prevailing within the state, thus becoming unfair competitors of the cooperative. (A.P.)

GRAIN FOR WILD LIFE

Two National Guard observation planes dropped 3,000 pounds of grain yesterday over isolated parts of northern and western New Jersey, in a program of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission and interested groups to keep wild life in the state from starving to death because of the snow and ice. Each plane made two trips, two following routes mapped out by game wardens. The grain was put up in one and two pound paper bags which burst when dropped. (New York Times.)

New Crops
for Texas

"Attention of all Texas was centered on soybeans at the recent soybean conference held in Corsicana," says the Texas Weekly (January 25), "and, judging from the enthusiasm manifested by farmers and friends of farmers attending the conference the soybean is likely to have a place of steadily increasing importance in Texas...The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College was encouraged to continue its experiments with the crop, and a great many people will be watching with interest for results of further experiments...In pointing to the heightened interest of Texas farmers and farm leaders in the possibilities of soybeans, one man ought to receive credit. This man is Victor Schoffelmayer, agricultural editor of the Dallas News, who has written a number of articles for the agricultural page of the News telling a great many things about the beans...The possibility of introducing tung oil in Texas also has been the subject of study recently. Announcements have come from several sections of the state of experimental plantings of the tung oil trees and the results of these experiments will be watched with interest..."

Irish-British
Trade

Joseph Johnston, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, who gives in the Nineteenth Century (London, February) an Irish view of the Anglo-Irish economic conflict, says in one paragraph: "In some respects the British quota limiting the export of our fat cattle to 50 percent of the normal number is a more disastrous infliction on our agriculture than the tariffs to which the annuities dispute has given rise. It should be noted that the quota is quite different from, and even contrary in principle to, the tariffs, for the object of the one is financial or political, while the quota brings in no money to the British Treasury, and diminishes the sources from which the tariff money itself can be obtained. The quota is an episode in recent British commercial policy, the object of which is to improve the prices which British farmers may command for their fat stock. As quotas are threatened or imposed in the case of imports of agricultural products from the Dominions and foreign countries, the possible reactions of this instrument on commercial and political relations with the Dominions and foreign countries should be examined, lest something resembling the 'Old Colonial System' of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries be inadvertently revived as an incident in the promotion of Mr. Walter Elliot's agricultural revival."

Cuban
Sugar

The Costigan-Jones quota for Cuba combined with the prevailing import duty under the reciprocal trade agreement was responsible for a substantial improvement in the Cuban sugar industry in 1935, the Commerce Department states. Cuban production of raw sugar in 1935 totaled 2,537,385 long tons, compared with 2,274,303 tons in 1934, the department reported. Raw sugar exported from Cuba during 1935 totaled 2,398,734 long tons, compared with 2,344,947 tons in the preceding year. Sugar stocks on hand in Cuba on December 31, 1935, were put at 652,004 long tons, or 156,335 tons less than the corresponding 1934 period. (Wall Street Journal.)

Congress On February 10 the Senate agreed to the House amendments of the Senate to the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 10464, for 1936. The bill will now be sent to the President.

Highway "The Interstate Commerce Commission is nearly ready
Safety to undertake its highway safety program, under authority of the new motor carrier act, which gives it wide powers," says Business Week. "This is work which we regard as of extreme importance," says Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman. The commission's regulations will cover both drivers and vehicles...Establishment of vehicle construction standards, involving uniform size and weight limitations, is scheduled for consideration as soon as primary operating safety factors are dealt with. Limitation on hours of service is being studied. Tentative regulations cover the qualifications and licensing of drivers; rules of the road; description and registration of vehicles evidenced by a 'tag'; periodic inspection plus certificate of inspection; establishment of standards for safety equipment; and the reporting of accidents, followed by investigation to determine the causes..."

Mendel's One of the most treasured mementoes of the modern sci-
Pea Plant ence of genetics, a pressed specimen of a pea plant grown by Gregor Mendel himself, will become the property of the University of Pennsylvania on February 15, when a special ceremony of presentation will take place at the mid-year convocation. The specimen is the gift of the monastery at Brno, Czechoslovakia, formerly called Brunn, where Mendel as teacher performed the experiments that laid the foundations of all modern plant and animal breeding and where he later ruled as abbot. It is one which he preserved and mounted himself. Accompanying the specimen is one of Mendel's autograph signatures, which are now very rare. The specimen, well preserved in spite of its 70 years of age, is about 8 inches high and consists of a stem with several leaves and flowers. (Science Service.)

World A book has just been published by Lady Howard entitled
Farm Wages "Labor in Agriculture," based on facts gathered at the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, says a London report in the Northwestern Miller (February 5). The agricultural wage rate, Lady Howard states, seldom attains much more than one half and is occasionally only one third of an average industrial wage. The exceptions are Australia and New Zealand, where agricultural wages approach within 5 percent of the average industrial wage and even go somewhat beyond it. In Great Britain they approach the three quarter mark and sometimes more. The proportion of the agricultural population which is paid wages is much greater in some countries than in others. For instance, in Bulgaria, Estonia, India, the Irish Free State, Lithuania and Switzerland, the wages paid workers constitute only 10 percent to 12 percent. On the other hand, in the Netherlands and Great Britain the agricultural populations on a wage basis are 64 percent and 60 percent, respectively, while Canada and the United States have less than one quarter of their agricultural population working for wages. Australia and New Zealand, with their large scale sheep farming, have over one third.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25; vealers good and choice 11.00-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ -124 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 111 $\frac{3}{4}$ -127 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ -57 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 65-66 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ -61; St. Louis 62; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$; K. C. 27-29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 28-30 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 71-73; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181-187.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites carlot sales \$1.35 in Chicago. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.00-\$1.25 per 50 pound sack in the East; \$1.00-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.15 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.00-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$20-\$22 per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweetpotatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh \$1.15-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1.00-\$1.10; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; with f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.00 and Baldwins 92¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 11.38 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 12.40 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.26 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 36 Cents; 90 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 37

Section 1

February 13, 1936

S.F. APPLIES FOR FREE PORT A chance for the United States to obtain benefits from rapidly increasing Japanese trade with Central and South America was seen in official circles yesterday after the Commerce Department revealed that San Francisco had applied for permission to create the first free port on the western coast. Secretary Roper has requested San Francisco to make available information of its own with regard to the volume of trade through its proposed free port. Mobile has also put in an application for the establishment of a free-trade zone. (Press.)

HIGHWAY FUND DIVERSION Efforts on the part of state legislatures to divert highway funds to emergency relief at the sacrifice of road construction and improvement were denounced by speakers at the twelfth annual convention of the Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States at Atlantic City yesterday. (Press.)

CARRIER ACT APPLICATIONS After repeated warnings to interstate bus and truck operators that they must file their operating applications before midnight last night, the Interstate Commerce Commission found itself literally deluged with applications as the deadline hour approached. The deadline was set under the new motor carrier act which provides the first national regulation of bus and truck traffic. Although the applications were coming in at a staggering rate late yesterday, it was estimated that about 200,000 application blanks had been sent out, and the number still unreturned was at least equal to the number received. (Washington Post.)

CANADIAN WHEAT POLICY An Ottawa report to the New York Times says the Canadian Government agreed yesterday to permit a Parliamentary inquiry into allegations that it had sold out the western farmer to the private grain trade but indicated at the same time that it would in no way modify its policy of disposing of Canada's surplus at world prices. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said the new wheat board appointed by his government had sold 65,500,000 bushels of wheat in its first six weeks of operation without upsetting the world price structure.

Causes of
Variations

The Lancet (London, January 25) says in an editorial: "...Mutation is a plain fact of nature, and there is no visible end to the possibilities which would be to hand if its occurrence could be brought under control. It would indeed be strange if people were not acutely interested in trying to discover the causes of germinal changes. Our readers will therefore be interested in a paper which Hamshaw Thomas, F.R.S., of the Cambridge Botany School, gave to the Linnean Society, printed in the last two numbers of Nature. The particular point which he discusses is the possible influence of the penetrating radiations known as cosmic rays which pour on to the earth out of space and take origin very possibly in the annihilation of matter. That this kind of influence can cause mutational change was established when Muller obtained heritable variations by the action of X rays. But whether short wave length radiations have any special action apart from their ability to penetrate cells and, by virtue of their small size, to injure only a limited part of a cell, is uncertain; it is perhaps generally true that if many cells are knocked about by any harmful agent a proportion of them will suffer only that particular local damage required to produce a mutation. Be that as it may, and admitting the probability that Harrison brought about germinal changes by feeding caterpillars with poisonous salts, the influence of radiation is an attractive suggestion...Dr. Hamshaw Thomas appeals to evidence of another kind. It being known that the intensity of cosmic radiation increases greatly with altitude so that there are many more kinds of plants on mountains than on plains, they are more variable and include a larger number of peculiar local species. Thus Costa Rica, largely mountainous and only half the size of Florida, contains as many species of plants as the whole of the southeastern United States; there are 60 varieties of wheat in Afghanistan and only 12 in Italy; and many more mountain than lowland species of primula, while several naturalists have remarked on the abundance of endemic species on mountains. Of these facts there are obviously other possible explanations, but Dr. Thomas's suggestion that an abundance of cosmic rays is responsible for an excess of variation needs further examination and if possible experiments on a large scale..."

N.Y. Farm &
Home Week

The first day's visitors at the twenty-ninth annual farm and home week of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics of Cornell University were told by Dean Carl E. Ladd that agriculture "has emerged two-thirds of the way" from the low point of the depression. That low point, he said, was reached in February 1933, when farm products of New York sold on the average for only 56 percent of pre-war prices. Today prices had risen to 96 percent of pre-war figures. "Nevertheless, agriculture is still at a considerable disadvantage when farm prices are compared with the general price level," he said. (New York Times.)

Fur Animals

"A few states have been releasing fur animals in a small way for restocking and some other states have been contemplating such moves, but action is too slow," says Fur-Fish-Game editorially (February). "The releasing of fur animals in many sections is not an expense but a great investment...A few black or silver foxes released

in a section where there are red foxes already would soon produce 'wild' crosses, the most valuable of all foxes today when nicely marked. Black raccoons mix readily with grays and a few males in each good 'coon locality would provide a darker and more valuable strain. Drought and extremes have in the past few years destroyed one of our most valuable fur animals, the muskrat, in some sections. These sections should be restocked at once, as the prolificness of the muskrat guarantees a quick return for every dollar spent. Marten could well be restored to many regions where they are extinct..."

Congress, Feb. 11 The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendments H.R. 10104, to aid in providing the people of the United States with adequate facilities for park, parkway and recreational-area purposes and to provide for the transfer of certain lands chiefly valuable for such purposes to states and political subdivisions thereof (S.Rept. 1547). The conference on S. 3612, to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1936. Representative Parsons inserted several tables in the Record showing acquisition of forest lands by congressional districts and under the Weeks and Clark-McNary laws.

Science News Editor & Publisher (February 8), reporting on the
Writing method of writing science news for the press, used by
Howard W. Blakeslee, science editor of the Associated Press, says in part: "He put into effect his theory that a science story is just as easy to report as a fire--although it may take a bit longer to get the complete facts. He decided that the so-called popularization was merely translating words for the public which even at that time was manifesting greater and greater interest in the practical applications of scientific development. The result of Mr. Blakeslee's approach was popularity of the service. He took advantage of scientists' 'honest offers', and, except when obtaining stories from commercial sources, let his subjects read his copy and make corrections. He found they usually helped rather than spoiled the story. Only one condition did he enforce--'I am a specialist in newspapering. This is the type of story which newspapers will print. If it isn't the way you see it, we'll just forget it.'..."

Institute of Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Assistant
Public Affairs Attorney-General John Dickinson and Edward R. Murrow,
former assistant director of the Institute of International
Education in New York, have been named as trustees of the National Institute of Public Affairs. Frederick M. Davenort, chairman of the institute, also announced the appointment of Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., of the Public Administration faculty at Princeton University, as educational director of the institute. The institute was organized in 1934 "to stimulate interest in public affairs among young people" and to "help in developing higher standards of public service" by arranging special "internships" in government offices for young men and women. This year the Institute, working with a 3-year grant of the Rockefeller Institute, will offer "internship" scholarships to 30 college graduates throughout the country. Applications for these scholarships are now being received by Otis Wingo, Jr., executive secretary. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.25; vealers good and choice 11.00-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.60; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No quotations on account of holiday.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.35-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow Varieties onions brought \$1.00-\$1.30 per 50 pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-\$1.10 in consuming centers; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round type cabbage \$1.00-\$1.25 per 1/2 lettuce crate in city markets; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweetpotatoes 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in a few eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Hall 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the five designated markets (holiday in five) advanced 1 point from the previous close of the ten markets to 11.39 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.43 cents for the ten markets. March future contracts at New Orleans declined 5 points to 11.21 cents. The New York Cotton Exchange was closed.

No butter and egg quotations (holiday).

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LX, No. 38

Section 1

February 14, 1936

FEDERAL PENSIONS

Federal assistance to the aged, to the blind and to dependent children became a reality yesterday, 48 hours after President Roosevelt had signed the deficiency appropriation bill which included the first congressional appropriation to the social security board. The first checks drawn by the Treasury, resulting from the passage of the security act last year, were in the mails last night. (New York Times.)

JAPAN-PHILIPPINE TEXTILE TRADE

A Manila report by the Associated Press says a bureau of customs report disclosed yesterday that Japanese textiles imported into the Philippine Islands in December 1935 amounted to approximately three times the quantity of this commodity from the United States. The total from the United States was 2,691,641 square meters, compared with 7,322,801 from Japan. Total trade from the United States during the month was more than \$7,000,000, the report stated.

GOVERNMENT LEAVE BILLS

The way was cleared yesterday for early enactment of the government leave bills, but in a modified form after the Senate civil service committee had reported the measures with several amendments, the chief of which would fix the annual vacation period at 26 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. As the amendments were said to be acceptable to Senator McKellar, Tennessee, no further opposition is anticipated in the Senate. They will be called up on the next unanimous consent calendar, probably early next week. (Washington Post.)

HUNTERS FEED DUCKS

Two brothers convicted of shooting two ducks on frozen Jamaica Bay (New York) in violation of the game laws were sentenced yesterday to feed the flock of 1,000 there instead of hunting them. The brothers, Peter and Joseph Misi, demured that they had large families, were receiving home relief and could not afford to feed the ducks. Courtroom spectators took up a collection, however, and financed the purchase of 100 pounds of grain. (A.P.)

HORSE AND MULE CENSUS

A substantial reduction in the number of horses and mules on the nation's farms and ranches since 1930 was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau. The number of horses on January 1, 1935, was 11,857,850, as compared with 13,383,574 on April 1, 1930, the date of the last census, while the number of mules fell from 5,353,950 to 4,818,160. The current birth rate was calculated to 3.6 percent, said to be inadequate for replacement purposes, which would require a rate of 7 or 8 percent. (A.P.)

Profits in Beef "An Anderson County (Ky.) farmer bought 15 heifer calves--grade Herefords--for \$425 in 1931 and later added a pure-bred bull," says an editorial in the Courier-Journal (Louisville). "His 1935 calves were born in February and March, and after fattening them on rich pasture and finishing them with shelled corn they were sold at the Bourbon Stockyards in Louisville in December for 10 1/2 cents a pound. For his 15 calves he received \$916, or twice as much as his herd of cows cost him. A point to be stressed here is that Kentucky has cheap land, capable of bearing rich pasture, but incapable of being cropped at a profit, which, combined with the long grazing season and the cheap winter forage available, offers unusual opportunities for beef cattle production...The South has an opportunity, for the natural conditions make it possible for this section, especially Kentucky and Tennessee, to produce and fatten beef for the market much more cheaply than in the North and West, where the grazing season is not so long. A correspondent of the Southern Agriculturist recently remarked that the South needs better cattle and more fencing before its efforts in this direction can be successful. Kentucky farmers are learning that it does not pay to market anything but the progeny of pure-bred sires, and certainly this state does not lack cedar and locust fence-posting."

Grade A Milk for Chicago Effective this month, an ordinance adopted over a year previously provides that all milk delivered for consumption in Chicago shall be of a quality not lower than Grade A. Chicago is the largest city in the United States to require such a uniformly high standard for all milk sold in the city. Chicago already has a remarkably low infant mortality and it is believed that the new requirement for milk will contribute further toward the promotion of better health conditions there. (Journal American Veterinary Medical Association, February.)

New York Free Port "The establishment of a free port in New York will be an interesting experiment," says an editorial in Business Week (February 8). "Gulf and Pacific ports will watch it to see whether there is a profitable business in an international terminal for the transshipment of goods between the Old World and the Latin American countries, particularly the smaller ones. Canada will probably not receive much goods by way of the free port, since her purchases come in large quantities and do not need repackaging. The same is true of several large Southern American countries. A free port in the United States cannot enjoy the advantages of one in Europe, where tiny countries are a natural market for the service. It should also be noted that our laws will not permit manufacturing in the port and hence there will be few additional jobs. These will go to shipping employees and a small number of others who will handle the goods in the port warehouses."

Canning Industry "The canning industry registered a remarkable achievement during 1935," says an editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce (February 8). "It moved a record pack of vegetables and fruits into consumption channels without disturbance to orderly marketing procedure. Production of vegetables and fruits for canning was

particularly heavy last year, and canners expanded their packing operations sharply during the summer and fall. The pea pack was up 60 percent, the tomato pack 30 percent and the bean pack 40 percent over the year before. It is true that 1934 production had been pretty thoroughly sold before the 1935 output appeared on the market. Nevertheless, a sharp increase in stocks of canned goods in the hands of canners and wholesalers was to be expected by this time. While the current report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicates a substantial increase in canned goods stocks as compared with a year ago, the size of the gain over last year is only about half the amount of the increase in the season's pack...The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail prices shows canned goods are quoted 4 percent under a year ago, while fresh vegetables and fruits are nearly 7 percent higher..."

Congress, Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 3612
Feb. 12 to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and
harvesting during 1936; this bill will now be sent to the
President for approval. The bill S. 2983 to amend the plant quarantine
act of August 20, 1912, was recommitteed to the Committee on Agriculture
and Forestry.

Soviet Grain "Increases in the prices to be paid collective farms
Collectives and individual members of collective farms for grain de-
livered to the state have been established by the Soviet
Government and the Communist party in a joint decree," reports Harold
Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "The increases come to
1.2 rubles per centner (220-46 pounds). In addition a sliding scale of
premiums has been fixed to give increasingly higher prices as deliveries
increase in quantity...Even with the increases ordered, however, the
prices paid by the state for grain that it requisitions are only a frac-
tion of the prices paid on the open market. State grain deliveries are
a tax in kind, providing an important part of the state's revenues..."

Concord "For the past several years the belief has been grow-
Grapes ing that Eastern United States has been producing too many
Concord grapes for profitable marketing," says F. E. Glad-
win, New York Experiment Station, in Country Gentleman (February). "To
admit that this variety is now grown too abundantly suggests but one al-
ternative--the abandonment of an acreage sufficient to reduce production
to a level at which it can be grown at a profit. Some who do not like to
recognize the true situation claim faulty distribution and under-consump-
tion as the real reasons for lack of demand and poor selling prices for
this variety. However, the figures show that the demand for Concord has
become less and less and that for other varieties has increased or kept
to previous levels. The plain facts are that the former users of Con-
cord grapes in large quantities, as a dessert fruit and manufacture, ex-
cept as unfermented grape juice, have largely turned to other varieties.
It is quite probable that some of this business can be salvaged with the
upturn of general business conditions, but there is no evading the fact
that a considerable part of it is irrevocably lost..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 13 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.60-10.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 126-128; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 104-108; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113-129; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 106-107 3/4; Chi. 107 3/4-113 1/2; St. Louis 109-110 (Nom); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 107 (Nom); No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 54; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 3/8-58 3/8; No. 2 Yellow corn, K.C. 66 1/4-67 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 3/4-61 1/2; St. Louis 63; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27-29; K.C. 27-30; Chi. 28-31; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181 1/4-187 1/4.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close of five markets to 11.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.45 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 11.26 (holiday yesterday). New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.23 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 37 cents; 90 Score, 36 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 34 1/2-35 cents; Standards, 34 cents; Firsts, 31 1/2-32 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LX, No. 39

Section 1

February 15, 1936

WORLD TRADE The statement that recovery in world economic conditions and peace among all countries are dependent upon a revival of international trade and the discarding of "impracticable" theories of national self-sufficiency and self-containment, was made by Secretary Hull, in an address over the radio last night to the annual Woman Congress in session at Chicago. Outlining his thoughts on the bearing of economic affairs on the matter of peace and war, Mr. Hull held that "nations must trade with each other on a substantial scale," and termed as "impracticable" current "theories of self-containment for ourselves and other nations." (New York Times.)

U.S.-SWISS TRADE PACT This reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Switzerland, which was signed on January 9, becomes effective today, carrying with it important concessions by Switzerland on products of agriculture and industry. Switzerland granted in her agreement new and liberalized quotas on 19 typical American products, gave tariff concessions on 10 items and protected the duties on 19 commodities against further increases. Concessions by the United States consist principally of duty reductions on such typical Swiss products as watch movements, certain dyes, textile specialties and certain cheeses. (Press.)

N.Y. FARM AND HOME WEEK Governor Lehman of New York declared that "the outlook for farming and farmers is better both socially and economically than it has ever been before," at the closing exercises of Cornell's annual farm and home week yesterday. He emphasized, however, that the farmer "must prepare himself to make use of a science which will enable him to overcome the increasing problems of modern production and marketing." (New York Times.)

N.Y. MILK CONTROL Backing up its recent demand that the New York State discontinue mandatory price fixing under the milk control act, the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations called yesterday for placing of price fixing in the hands of the industry itself under supervision of the state. The board, representing major state-wide farm organizations, unanimously agreed the milk control law should be amended to give the industry greater control of prices.(A.P.)

Lip Stick "From time to time attention has been directed in these
Dermatitis columns," says the Journal of the American Medical Association editorially (February 8), "to the fact that the contact of certain substances with the skin may ultimately produce sensitization followed by definite symptoms of dermatitis. The list of offending agents has now assumed considerable length. In addition to certain rubber bases in adhesive plaster, such substances as butesin picrate, lip stick, lip rouge, perfumes, leather hat bands, dyes from toilet seats and solvents from shoe dyes have been reported as etiologic agents in contact dermatitis. Recently another case of lip stick dermatitis has been described (Meigs, E.B.: Physiol. Rev. 2:204 (April) 1922) and an attempt was made to determine the identity of the causative agent. The patient was sensitive to two shades of lip stick of a certain brand but showed no reaction to other kinds... Tests were made in which the various possible components of the perfume were used, including ambergris, civet, castor, musk, iris concrete, alpha ionone, methyl ionone, rose Bulgarian, methyl heptine carbonate, and synthetic violet flowers. The patient showed a marked reaction to the methyl heptine carbonate, as did 19 of the 38 control women... Undesirable reactions of the foregoing type emphasize the urgent need for careful experimental study by the manufacturer to detect possible deleterious effects of the ingredients of proprietary preparations to be applied to the skin, before such substances are released for general use."

N.Y. State Dairy farmers in New York State, according to the
Dairying State Department of Agriculture, earned \$8,084,000 more last year than in 1934. Last December, a report said, saw the largest gain in monthly sales of fluid milk in six years. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, reported sales of 7,685,240 more quarts of milk in the metropolitan area in December than in the corresponding period of 1934. Since the beginning of the state-sponsored milk advertising campaign on July 15 last year, the report said, consumption has increased in New York City and vicinity, until, in spite of a loss of 6,000,000 quarts in the first seven months last year, there was an increase in sales for the entire year of 16,000,000 quarts. The aggregate value at the farms of milk delivered at dairy plants throughout the state last year was \$98,068,000, as compared with \$89,984,000 the previous year. There was an increase in volume of milk sold last year also of 24,000,000 pounds. The price paid to producers for milk in all classifications was up 14 cents a hundred pounds, the highest rate since 1931. (New York Times.)

Cow Testing "Notables and farmers gathered at Fremont, Michigan,
Anniversary in December for a double celebration," says Successful Farming (February), "the beginning of the 30th year of the old Newago Cow Testing Association and the anniversary of the founding of the first associations in the United States to determine the production of dairy herds (dairy herd improvement associations). That was in 1905... Then there were few cream separators, not one of the 31 members fed silage and alfalfa hay was not listed as a roughage. No purebred cows were owned. On January 1, 1935, there were 809 such associations in the United States,

which included 15,573 herds comprised of 364,218 cows. Average production of cows in such associations, 322 pounds; average for all other cows, 158 pounds."

Heat-Insulated Greenhouses A development that may change greenhouse construction and practice radically is the heat-insulated greenhouse, the floor, walls, ends and one side of the roof of which are made of heat-insulating materials without windows. In the other side of the roof there is a single row of sash and the interior walls and roof are painted white to take advantage of all the light entering. Three hundred watt lamps in dome type reflectors and controlled by automatic thermostat are used for the double purpose of heating the house and supplementing daylight and the lamps are the only heat sources used. Such construction is more economical than the conventional and has the advantage of not requiring a heating plant. The operating cost is comparable with that of a stove-heated ordinary greenhouse and maintenance is considerably less. Plants are brought to bloom sooner, their quality is higher and there is better control of parasites. With the heat-insulated greenhouse it may be possible to predict almost to a day the blossoming time of any plant and to bring about blossoming on order. (Oregon Farmer.)

Delinting Cotton Seed "Possible additional consumption of 30,000 tons of crude sulfur annually is indicated in a large scale commercial method for delinting cotton seed," says Walter J. Murphy in an article in Chemical Industries (February). "In terms of concentrated acid, the process opens up a new market of over 100,000 tons in the South and Southwest...In place of the hazardous 'tub and paddle' method, J. G. Brown and others associated with the Arizona State Experimental Station have developed a continuous-process delinting, sterilizing and drying unit. As the business of operating such a plant commercially was beyond the scope of the experiment station, a company was formed for this purpose...Is there a net gain for the farmer after paying for the treating of delinted seed? All authorities appear to agree that there is. According to reliable data, profits derived from the crop grown from delinted seed are far greater than the cost of material, time and labor required for the acid treatment even where the delinting is done by the farmer with high-cost sulfuric...The process is patented. Present plans call for the construction of other plants, possibly through some licensing arrangement..."

Quality Cotton "The Piedmont region of Georgia, noted for its cotton of excellent spinnable quality before the advent of the boll weevil, harvested a cotton crop of excellent grade and desirable staple last fall," says J. William Firor, University of Georgia, in Country Gentleman (February). "...During recent years the experiment stations and agricultural colleges have developed early-maturing strains capable of producing cotton with fibers averaging an inch in length or even slightly more and the extension services have got farmers to plant whole communities to these superior varieties. During the past fall, the writer saw farmer after farmer sell cotton with staple lengths from 15/16 inch to 1 1/16 inches..There is now hope that extensive areas of the old cotton South may again send to foreign countries cotton of such quality that it will not need to be sold in competition with the short cottons of India and China."

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

February 17, 1936

PERMANENT REA BILL

Creation of a permanent rural electrification administration to spend \$1,000,000,000 in bringing electricity to the farmer was voted Saturday by the Senate Agriculture Committee. It approved the Norris bill under which \$100,000,000 would be set aside each year for ten years for loans to states, municipalities or non-profit organizations to build generating plants and distribution lines in areas now without electric power. The loans would be self-liquidating over a period of 40 years and would be made at 3 percent interest. (A.P.)

NEWSPRINT FROM PINE

James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, reported yesterday to the directors of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association that definite plans were under way to manufacture newsprint in the South from southern pine. He said that enough contracts had been underwritten to keep a mill in operation for five years. Mr. Stahlman would not predict when a plant would be built, but said that plans were being worked out to start the first one as soon as possible. (A.P.)

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says Chancellor Adolf Hitler opened the annual German automobile show yesterday with the announcement that Germany had effectively solved the problem of producing synthetic gasoline and rubber. He said the automobile show contained exhibits of tires made of German synthetic rubber. Practical tests to which these tires had been subjected by army authorities, he said, had demonstrated their superiority, in point of utility and durability, of anywhere from 10 to 30 percent over the raw rubber product.

CHEMISTRY FELLOWSHIPS

Sixteen graduate fellowships in chemistry research were announced yesterday by the E.I. du Pont de Nemours Company. The announcement noted an increasing demand for research chemists and "a very definite shortage" of workers in this field. The appropriation for the fellowships is \$18,000, half of which is to cover the cost of continuing for the academic year 1936-37 four post-doctorate fellowships in organic chemistry at \$2,000 each, plus an additional \$1,000 to cover the cost of equipment. The remaining \$9,000 is to cover the cost of reestablishing 12 post-graduate fellowships at \$750 each. (New York Times.)

Salt Clay
for Roads

The Canadian Journal of Research (Ottawa, January)
prints "The Properties of Salt-Clay Road-Surfacing Mix-
tures" by A. F. Gill, National Research Laboratories.

An abstract of the article says: "This paper describes experiments designed to throw light on the mechanism underlying the beneficial effect that had been observed in field trials of salt treatment of clay road surfaces. Data are presented which show that no chemical reactions are involved; and that physical-chemical effects are of negligible importance. The results indicate that the main effect of salt additions to the clay is a greatly decreased rate of drying, together with, under ideal conditions, complete elimination of drying shrinkage."

Bovine TB

"For many a long year dairymen have been fighting bo-
vine tuberculosis," says an editorial in American Agricult-
urist (February 15). "It has been a discouraging bat-
tle. The states and federal government have been generous in paying in-
demnities but of course they have not been able to pay for the loss of
entire herds which have taken a lifetime to develop. At last, however,
the battle against tuberculosis is about won. It will always be neces-
sary to use control measures, but most of the dairy states are now modi-
fied accredited. But the fight against bovine disease is by no means
over, for mastitis and abortion continued to rear their ugly heads, caus-
ing even more loss to dairymen than tuberculosis ever did. Certain health
boards are already beginning to refuse milk from cows having Bang's dis-
ease. After January 1, 1937, producers of raw milk in New York must have
all Bang reactors removed from their herds. This matter of disease con-
trol is not only the farmers' problem. It is a public one...In New York
State the Conference of Farm Organizations recommends to the governor and
the legislature that an appropriation of \$2,500,000 be made this year to
complete tuberculosis eradication and to help eradicate Bang's disease
and mastitis."

Horses and
Mules Stage
Comeback

"Eastern farmers are much concerned over the short-
age of horses and mules in the West, once considered an
inexhaustible reservoir for replenishing farmyards," says
an editorial in Topeka (Kans.) Daily Capital (February 7).

"During recent years the breeding of draft animals in Kansas, Oklahoma
and Colorado has decreased until these three states now raise less than
they need for their own farms. So many farmers quit raising horses and
mules between 1920 and 1930 the reserve supply virtually disappeared. As
a result, prices of good work animals have increased and many farmers,
pressed for money, have sold their best teams at the prevailing price of
\$400 to \$500--the average in the country east of the Missouri River. The
number of colts produced per year from 1920 to 1930 was less than the loss
by natural death...At the prevailing price of work animals, the breeder
can make a fair profit. The Horse and Mule Association is stressing the
possibility of a strong market for the next few years, due to the neces-
sity of replenishing the dwindling supply of draft animals. This is en-
couraging news to Kansas breeders who have topped the markets for years
and now are planning to increase production to meet the demands from
eastern farms."

Congress, The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
Feb. 14 reported out with amendments S.J.Res. 205 providing for
 the disposition of certain cotton held by the United States.
The Senate Committee on Civil Service filed supplemental reports, together
with additional amendments, on H.R. 8458, to provide for vacations to
government employees and H.R. 8459 to standardize sick leave and extend
it to all civilian employees.

Electrical Country Home (February) commenting on an article by
Science William S. Dutton, "Farm Work for the Air Waves," says:
 "The farm of tomorrow will be an amazing place, thanks to
the electrical scientists, as Mr. Dutton amply proves in his article.
Sunshine tractors, electric eyes, radio stoves are among science's expec-
tations for tomorrow's rural life. But electricity, even as we know its
uses today, is already revolutionizing farm work and farm living. And
while we wait for the greater booms of which Mr. Dutton writes, it is good
to know that the government, through the Rural Electrification Administra-
tion, is working right now to banish the drudgery of rural people in un-
electrified communities. REA expects to bring power and light to 1,000,-
000 farms. What's more, the government will help finance wiring of pre-
mises and buying of appliances on long-term payments and low interest
rates."

Teaching Ellsworth Lumley, head of the biology department,
Wild Life Great Falls (Mont.) High School, writing in Nature Maga-
Conservation zine (February) on "The Value of Teaching Conservation",
 says in one paragraph: "Attempts are now being made to
offer either distinct conservation sources in our schools or to incor-
porate conservation work in such classes as nature study and biology.
The organization of the Educational Conservation Society will undoubtedly
influence the introduction of conservation sources in primary schools,
secondary schools and colleges. The emergency conservation committee,
through its pamphlets and teaching units, has influenced many biology
teachers to incorporate conservation work in their classes. The National
Association of Audubon Societies is now doing effective work in conser-
vation through nature study classes and bird clubs. The Department of
Conservation in Nature Magazine is an inspiration to all teachers who
have an interest in the saving of our natural resources, and the American
Nature Association is working on an educational program including con-
servation. Conservationists are devoting a great share of their energy
towards the education of youth. This program, while coming too late to
save some of our wild life, will bear rich fruits in the future."

Billboards Outdoor advertising along highways through rural or
in Maine sparsely settled Maine is now regulated by the state. A
 billboard law enacted last year became effective at the
beginning of this year. Not more than two displays are permitted within
200 feet of buildings in which the products, business or profession ad-
vertized are manufactured, sold or carried on. The signs may not be
larger than 100 square feet. All advertisers erecting displays on prop-
erty not their own or not occupied by them must pay an annual license
fee of \$25 to the State Highway Commission. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

February 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.70-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.40-10.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 126 3/4-128 3/4; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 123 3/4-125 3/4; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 104 3/8-108 3/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 113 3/8-128 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 106-108; Chi. 107 3/4-113 1/2; St. Louis 109-110 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 3/8-55 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 67 1/2-69; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61 1/4-62 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/4-29 1/4; K.C. 27 1/4-30; Chi. 28 1/4-31 1/4; St. Louis 30 1/2-31 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-67; No. 2, Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 180 3/4-188 3/4.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.30-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2.05 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 50¢-\$1.25 in consuming centers; 97¢-95¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round Type cabbage 25¢-\$1.25 per half-lettuce crate in terminal markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Danish type \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$19-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweetpotatoes 85¢-\$1.20 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. New York U.S.#1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.35; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York. F.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1 and Baldwins 87¢-90¢ at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 11.41 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.54 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 11.38 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 cents; 91 Score, 37 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 37 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 39 1/2-40 cents; Standards, 39 cents; Firsts, 38 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.